Box 140

CLOSED.

SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z. RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY, CHINA

FILE No. 21/2/27

VOL. 2.

~~DATE OF BIRTH:~~

RELEVANT PAPERS

SEE FILE No.

TRANSIT DIRECTIONS

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
R AP	23.3.88						
R	25 JAN 02						
[redacted]	31 JAN 18						

~~SECRET~~

74028E–8,000/1/76W

FILE OPENED: JANUARY 1967

FILE CLOSED: APRIL 1970

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

XXXX
EXTRACT/COPY

For File 21/2/27

AK/10/1A

30.4.70

From: D.O.A.

Reference:

Date:

Original on 21/2/5

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] on 8.5.70

SUBJECT: CPNZ NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

1. The National Secretariat met on the above date (30.4.70) with Flora Wallace GOULD also present.

....

4. Correspondence. From

(a) Auckland DC - Resolution on Chinese success on Satellite launching, congratulations to be sent.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

EXAMINED 9 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY For File 21/2/27

From: DOC Reference: CH/10/12-1455 Date: 29.4.70

Original on 21/8/10

Extracted/Copied by [redacted] on 20.5.70

CPNZ - CHRISTCHURCH BRANCH

INFORMATION:

1. Source [redacted] has been closely questioned with regard to the information supplied vide para.7 of [redacted] dated 2.4.70 and source reported as follows:

....

3. V.G.WILCOX (PF) has taken this matter up with Peking and it has been made clear that there should be only one Communist Party and this Party should have two functions:

(a) To carry on open Party work such as street meetings, group meetings, distribution of legal Party pamphlets and all general Party activity designed to go out to the people and to increase the strength of the Party.

(b) Illegal work. This related to the distribution of illegal pamphlets, painting of slogans which might damage or deface property and generally carry on any activity which could be to the advantage of the Communist Party but which would be unlawful and likely to lead to prosecution if detected.

R. TAYLOR agrees fully with WILCOX on these definitions.

....

[redacted]

DISTRICT OFFICER

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 29 April 1970

SU ECT:

N.Z. Communists in Peking

PPs.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party of N.Z., Mr V. G. Wilcox, and National Committee member, Mr R. Taylor, were met at Peking airport by Kang Sheng (left) and Chang Chun-chiao (both of the Political Bureau) during a recent fraternal visit.

fie

[redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 29 April 1970

SUBJECT:

CHINA'S SATELLITE TRIUMPH FOR WORLD'S WORKERS

China's first satellite — streaking several times a day over the heart of imperialism, the U.S.A., beeping "The East Is Red"—is a mighty victory for the world's revolutionary people.

It is a sickening poke in the eye for all those who have military ambitions towards the heart of socialism, People's China.

It makes a mockery of the revisionists who have been telling their people that China is technically in the stone age since Soviet aid was abruptly withdrawn.

It puts in their place the petty puppets like Holyoake who have been prattling about China being in chaos as a result of the cultural revolution.

It is a wonderful way to commemorate the centenary of the great Russian revolutionary Lenin on April 22 and the day of the international working class movement on May 1 — coming as it did between the two dates.

The launching of the 380lb. satellite is a tribute to the revolutionary Chinese people, who guided by the teachings of Mao Tsetung, have dared to storm the most complex of scientific fortresses.

It is a powerful move in keeping peace, for it gives warning several times a day to U.S. imperialism that China not only has the mighty force of a united people prepared to defend themselves but also a far higher defensive technology than was suspected.

When China developed the atomic bomb the incredulous wishful thinkers in the imperialist lands tried to soothe themselves by saying it would take at least ten years to make a missile capable of delivering a nuclear bomb a short distance. It took two years to develop such a missile and now only six years to develop a rocket capable of launching an earth satellite.

China is prepared for new U.S. aggression, whether it comes through the ambitious Japanese imperialists in the east, through the Russian social-imperialists in the north, through some junior stooges like India or through escalation in Indo-China in the south—or from all quarters.

The U.S. Administration, faced with military defeat in Viet Nam and acute political and economic strife on the home front, has shown signs of gross stupidity and desperation by extending the aggression in Laos and Cambodia.

The Chinese satellite gives a constant reminder to the warmongers — that if they make more war then it will lead to revolution that will destroy them or that revolution will stop war by destroying those who profit from it.

● The satellite, launched on April 24, makes a complete circuit in 114 minutes along a trajectory the perigee of which is 439 kilometres and the apogee 2,384 kilometres; the angle of orbit to the Equator is 68.5 degrees. The satellite weighs 173 kilogrammes. It broadcasts music of "East Is Red" at a frequency of 20.009 megacycles.

file

[redacted]

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY For File [illegible]

From: Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service Reference: Daily Report No [illegible] Date: [illegible].4.70

Original on

Extracted/Copied by [redacted] on [illegible].5.70

LEADERS OF NEW ZEALAND COMMUNIST PARTY DEPART PRC

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0332 GMT 25 Apr 70 B

[Text] Peking, April 25 (HSINHUA)--Comrade V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and Comrade Ron Taylor, acting national chairman of the party, left here for home by plane on April 22 after a friendly visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Comrade Kang Sheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and leading comrades from the departments concerned.

During their stay here, Comrades V.G. Wilcox and Ron Taylor visited the Nankou rolling stock machinery plant, where they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary workers.

[redacted]

[redacted]

13/5

~~SECRET~~

Copy for [illegible]/PF.
Orig. on PF WILCOX, V.G.

SECRET

D.O.A.
H.Q.

AK/PF

28/4/70

- 5 MAY 1970

Victor George WILCOX - Visit to China

1. On the 27th April, 1970, R.G. HEGMAN was drafting a cable to China congratulating them on their successful sattelite launching and also May Day greetings. This cable was to be sent to V.G. WILCOX until HEGMAN found out that WILCOX had left Peking. A.G. RAIT said that Lillian Rita SMITH had heard it on the radio. This caused a lot of discussion on the part of both HEGMAN and R.C. WOLF. Their opinion was that WILCOX could have at least sent a telegram advising them of his movements. They were also, at this stage, of the opinion that WILCOX was in Australia, and had not yet returned to New Zealand. WOLF commented that "they don't even bother to tell you when Ted HILL comes over, we don't know anything about that either."

2. Ann WILCOX called at the National Office on the 28th April, 1970 to pick up Vic WILCOX's wages. R.G. HEGMAN asked her when WILCOX would be returning to New Zealand and was told that he was back, but that he had picked up a 'stomach bug' in Hong Kong. Ann also mentioned that WILCOX had seen Ted HILL briefly at the airport in Australia, and that he had had a very thorough medical checkup in China where he had been told that he should continue with the treatment he had been receiving in New Zealand as the Chinese doctors were very happy with it.

3. R.G. HEGMAN mentioned to Ann the subject of out-of-pocket expenses for Vic. Ann said that there were only Doctor, X-rays and occasional specialist fees and that there was not very much to pay. She went on to say that she felt guilty about the time last year when WILCOX was away ill for quite a long period and they still continued to receive his pay from the office.

4. HEGMAN and RAIT, and later HEGMAN and WOLF were discussing WILCOX and his trip to China. HRGMAN mentioned that WILCOX had visited Peking and Canton.

5. HEGMAN, RAIT and WOLF were considerably disturbed by WILCOX, in particular his secrecy in regard to his visit to China, and not being told of his return movements. HEGMAN commented angrily that "there is something up, and if WILCOX wants to put OSTLER and NUNES back in, it will be against his vote."

Source : [redacted]
Eval. : B2

[redacted]

District Officer

[redacted]

SECRET

21/2/27

Extract from " EVENING POST " *Newspaper*

Published at WELLINGTON, *on [date]* 28 APRIL 1970

SUBJECT:

CS/1.

Kiwi Reds Quit China

TOKYO, April 26. — A Peking broadcast said today that two leaders of the Communist Party of New Zealand left for home on Wednesday after a "friendly visit" to Communist China.

The official New China (Hsinhua) News Agency said Party General Secretary V G Wilcox and acting National Chairman Ron Taylor were seen off at the airport by a delegation headed by Kang Sheng, a member of the Politbureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee. — NZPA - Reuter.

Lee

[redacted]

21/2/27

Extract from " THE DOMINION " *Newspaper*

Published at WELLINGTON, *on [date]* 27 APRIL 1970.

SUBJECT:

~~CS.1~~

CHINA VISIT AT END

TOKYO, Sunday. — A Peking broadcast said yesterday that two leaders of the Communist Party of New Zealand left for home on Wednesday after a "friendly visit" to Communist China.

The official New China (Hsinhua) News Agency said the party general secretary, Mr V. G. Wilcox, and acting national chairman, Mr Ron Taylor, were seen off at the airport by a delegation headed by Kang Sheng, a member of the elite Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

The agency said Wilcox and Taylor had visited the Nankou rolling stock machinery plant, "where they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary workers". — N.Z.P.A.

[redacted]

l. file 21/2/27

[redacted]

EXAMINED
1 [redacted]

Extract from "N.Z. HERALD" Newspaper. 21/2/27

Published at ________, on [date] 23 APR 1970

SUBJECT: ________ HQ

RECEIVED
28 APR 1970

* * *

Two leading New Zealand Communists visiting China yesterday held talks with Prime Minister Chou En-lai and two other members of the Chinese Politburo Kang Sheng and Chang Chun-chiao. Mr V. G. Wilcox, general secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, and Mr R. Taylor, acting national chairman, had cordial and friendly talks with the Chinese leaders, the New China News Agency reported.

File 21/2/27

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted]

21/2/3

CS.1. 23.4.1970

CPNZ - National Committee, etc., - Criticism.

1. Thomas POTAE informed source that he was sick of the Communist Party and its extreme resistance to change. He complained that Ronald TAYLOR and Victor G. WILCOX were feted in China as VIPs and POTAE was convinced that the Chinese comrades receive the wrong impression of the Party in New Zealand.

2. POTAE pointed out that frequently the Party in NZ was considered to be operating satisfactorily until WILCOX returned from a visit to China - then there would be a sudden change of policy.

3. POTAE said that Mrs Mary B. SIM of Otaki had complained for several years that WILCOX was always overseas. She had offered him her house at Himitangi for a holiday but he had not accepted.

4. TAYLOR was criticised as being selfish and arrogant although John A. MANSON and Rona BAILEY considered him to be basically a good comrade. POTAE contended that even if TAYLOR was a good comrade, it was building the Party on one person.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

R.

File 21/2/3.
Copies to: D.O.A.
D.O.C.
21/2/27
21/2/1
PFs: POTAE, T.
TAYLOR, R.
WILCOX, V.G.
SIM, M.B.

~~SECRET~~

~~PF. TAYLOR, Ronald~~ 21/2/27.

Extract from " THE DOMINION " *Newspaper*

Published at WELLINGTON , *on [date]* 17 APRIL 1970.

SUBJECT: CPNZ. Relations with CP China.

N.Z. COMMUNISTS VISITING CHINA

HONG KONG, Thursday. — The general secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, Mr V. G. Wilcox, is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

The New China News Agency said he flew into Peking yesterday for a friendly visit, accompanied by the acting chairman of the N.Z. party, Mr R. Taylor. — N.Z.P.A.-Reuter

hie

[redacted]

ITEM 509] Y70.

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~ For File 21/2/27

From: Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service

Reference: Daily Report No 74

Date: 16.4.70

Original on

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] on 28.4.70

PARTY LEADERS FROM NEW ZEALAND PAY VISIT TO PRC

Welcomed by Kang Sheng

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1352 GMT 15 Apr 70 B

[Text] Peking, April 15 (HSINHUA)--Comrade V.G. Wilcox, general secretary, and Comrade Ron Taylor, acting national chairman, of the Communist Party of New Zealand, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. They were welcomed at the airport by Comrade Kang Sheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

Honored at Banquet

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Apr 70 B

[Text] Peking, April 16 (HSINHUA) -- Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, today gave a banquet warmly welcoming Comrade V.G. Wilcox, general secretary, and Comrade Ron Taylor, acting national chairman, of the Communist Party of New Zealand, who are in China on a friendly visit. Present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned.

Before the banquet, Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng and Chang Chun-chiao were photographed with Comrades V.G. Wilcox and Ron Taylor.

~~193 [illegible]~~

[redacted]

A. File 21/2/27 + [illegible] to [redacted]

Ph. Copy 21/43/13 ✓

[redacted] 1/4

~~SECRET~~ 21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

About mid-March V.G. WILCOX informed the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, that he (WILCOX) and the Acting National Chairman, R. TAYLOR, proposed visiting Peking about 13th April if this was convenient to the Chinese. WILCOX and TAYLOR proposed making their own bookings. They were later advised that they would be welcome on the date proposed.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 10th April 1970.

[redacted]

[redacted]

x File 27/1/5= 21/2/27.

[redacted] 8/4

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

7th April 1970

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs,
Defence Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
WELLINGTON

(Attention of: Mr R.M. MULLINS)

CPNZ DELEGATION TO COMMUNIST CHINA

1. Victor George WILCOX, General Secretary of the CPNZ, is expected to leave New Zealand by air on 12th April 1970 for China, via Hong Kong. In Hong Kong he is due to meet Ronald TAYLOR, now designated Interim National Chairman CPNZ, and the two are to hold discussions in China with leaders of the CCP.

2. WILCOX's last visit to China was in March 1968. (Your PM.58/11/4, report of Commission for New Zealand in Hong Kong dated 19th March 1968 refers).

3. Ronald TAYLOR led a CPNZ delegation to China in 1963, and in 1965 accompanied WILCOX on a trip to Albania. Since December 1967, he has been resident in Albania, employed as a Radio Announcer in Tirana. TAYLOR visited New Zealand in June/July 1969, and returned again on 25th January 1970. He left New Zealand on 6th April 1970 for discussions in Melbourne with CPA (Marxist-Leninist) leader Edward Fowler HILL, and will fly on to Hong Kong on 9th April 1970 (para. 1 above refers). After returning to Hong Kong from Peking, TAYLOR will probably return to Albania.

4. TAYLOR's two recent visits to New Zealand have been to assist WILCOX in resolving internal differences within the CPNZ, and to attend and act as chairman at CPNZ National Committee meetings. The purpose of the forthcoming visit by WILCOX and TAYLOR to China is not known, but is possibly to acquaint the Chinese leaders with the present situation in the CPNZ, and to satisfy them that the CPNZ is still worthy of their continued support.

DISPATCHED
-8 APR 1970
by A

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

[redacted]

K. Lee 21/2/27

Copies to: PFs: WILCOX, V.G. ✓
TAYLOR, R. ✓

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.
Orig. on 26/1/4.

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A.
H.Q.

AK/11/40

3/4/70

21 APR 1970

PROGRESSIVE BOOKS

1. Prior to V.G. WILCOX's visit to China Leonard Charles PARKER spoke to him concerning points which PARKER wanted raised when WILCOX was overseas. The points were mainly to do with periodicals, and PARKER said he needed a new list as some of the things were being returned and that there was insufficient material to cover the list. PARKER is apparently also having difficulty getting literature from Albania and as he asked Ronald TAYLOR to make sure that material from Albania gets to New Zealand somehow.

Evaluation : B 2

2. On the same subject PARKER spoke to Ralph G. HEGMAN about a letter from a Spanish person in Latin America who for some reason unknown sends money to Progressive Books. According to PARKER, the Reserve Bank always asks what this money is for and what "the Party" does with it.

Source : [redacted]
Evaluation : B 3

[redacted]

[redacted]
District Officer

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY For File 21/2/27

From: G5 Reference: AK/10/1 Date: 3-4-70.

Original on 21/2/3

Extracted/Copied by [redacted] on 21-4-70.

CPNZ National Committee Meeting. 21-24 Feb 1970.

RESOLUTIONS: -

...

3. [illegible] Committee of the C.P.N.Z. [illegible] to the Central Committee of the [illegible] leader Mao Tsetung. We view [illegible] of socialist construction [illegible] under your leadership has [illegible] participation in [illegible]

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY For File 21/2/27

From: [redacted] Reference: PF Date: 3.4.70

Original on PF Victor George WILCOX

Extracted/Copied by [redacted] on 14.4.70

Note for file:

Victor George WILCOX

The unidentified informant rang on 3 April 1970. The following items should be recorded:

(a) WILCOX has received his last injection - caller thinks he is going to China late this week or next week.

(b) WILCOX has made his bookings with Blows Travel Agency, Henderson.

(c) Anna Louise STRONG has died - WILCOX and Coy trying to send cable but they don't know what to say because they do not want to risk upsetting China.

[redacted]

(e) Contacted HILL, 108 MOOLTON, Flemington. Asking HILL's opinion of Australian Anti-Vietnam Mobilization plan for May 1970. Similar ideas here. HILL will not join or endorse but will participate in activities to prove independence.

Comment: Committee on Vietnam is organising local protest to coincide with Australian call in May.

[redacted]
3 April 1970

H.Q.
Referred for your information
Source [redacted] reports will doubtless be
clarifying some of the items.

A/DOA
7 Apl.1970

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY For File 31/2/27

From: D.O.A. Reference: AK/[illegible] Date: 6.3.70

Original on 21/2/5

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] on 2.4.70

SUBJECT: CPNZ NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

1. A National Secretariat meeting was held on Friday 6th March 1970.

....

12. Visit to China. WILCOX is leaving New Zealand on 12th April for China via Hong Kong. TAYLOR will probably leave on 7th April and meet up with WILCOX in Hong Kong on 13-14 April. The travel bookings were to be done at the local agency as it was no good going through Cooks as they would tell Security straight away which they have a reputation for doing. TAYLOR would do his own bookings. [illegible] read out a cable in draft form which read as follows: -

> IF ACCEPTABLE GENERAL SECRETARY V.G. WILCOX AND INTERIM NATIONAL CHAIRMAN R. TAYLOR WILL BE VISITING CHINA FOR DISCUSSIONS LEAVING 12 APRIL PLEASE ADVISE.

Later in a confused conversation WILCOX referred to TAYLOR as the 'Acting National Chairman' and that their proposed visit (to China) was approximately for the 15th April.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/29.
P.145.

[redacted]

CPNZ - RELATIONS WITH CPA (M-L).

1. Victor G. WILCOX, CPNZ General Secretary, recently mentioned visiting China in April 1970. He hopes to travel direct from Auckland to Hong Kong about 12th April, and to leave China before the May Day celebrations.

2. Ronald TAYLOR, a CPNZ National Committee member resident in Albania, who returned to New Zealand for a recent CPNZ National Committee meeting, also intends visiting China in the near future, presumably on his way back to Albania. TAYLOR has mentioned, however, that before linking up with WILCOX en route to China from Hong Kong, he will visit Edward Fowler HILL in Melbourne and spend two days in Hong Kong.

[redacted]

6th March, 1970.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 4 March 1970

SUBJECT:

Resolutions of C.P.N.Z. National Committee meeting

Here are the resolutions passed by the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand in February during the second stage of its meeting:—

Democratic Centralism

"That this meeting of the National Committee, C.P.N.Z., having endorsed the report of our General Secretary, V. G. Wilcox, stresses the importance of that section which outlines the basic organisational principle of our Party — Democratic Centralism.

"It recognises that this principle has been breached in practice by many in our Party including leading members. It reaffirms its strict adherence to Democratic Centralism as the basic organisational principle of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

"We accept the duty individually and collectively to study the Thought of Mao Tsetung, the Lenin of our era, providing as it does the ideological, political and organisational guide to resolving the many problems and differences which still exist at all levels in our Party.

"By giving a positive lead in putting into practice the general concepts of the Political Committee Report of August, 1968, and by going to the rank and file to discuss and assist in solving problems in a principled way we can re-invigorate Party life.

"To achieve this we recognise that each member of the National Committee must assume individual and collective responsibility to improve the lead and activity of its Political Committee and National Secretariat.

"It recognises the need for more efficient and quicker action by the various National Sub-committees and will lead and assist in this direction.

Youth Struggle

"That this meeting of the National Committee of the C.P.N.Z. hails the growing revolt among our New Zealand youth and congratulates them on their staunchness and persistent opposition in the face of growing repression against them by the capitalist state forces.

"It affirms that while there are many different views among our militant youth there is general agreement among the more advanced elements on the need to replace the present decadent social system by one compatible with modern science, industry and real social morality, devoted to serving the needs of the people, young and old, and not individual self-interest.

"World experience shows that this can be achieved only by the revolutionary overthrow of the old capitalist order and its replacement by the dictatorship of the proletariat. This requires the unity of working class youth and student youth with the potentially revolutionary working people under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism."

lee [redacted]

Chinese Party

"That this meeting of the National Committee of the C.P.N.Z. sends warm fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and its great leader Mao Tsetung. We view with admiration the great success of socialist construction in your country which under your leadership has drawn the mass of the young people into enthusiastic participation in building the new socialist order."

Copy for 21/2/27.
Orig. on PF WILCOX, V.G.

~~SECRET~~

RECEIVED
5 MAR 1970

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. (CS) 1-2 March 1970

Victor George WILCOX

1. WILCOX is to visit China in April, 1970 and would like to leave on either the 12th or 13th April; this is the week-end after Ruth's graduation in Palmerston North. WILCOX hopes to get a direct flight to Hong Kong and hopes to leave China before the May Day Celebrations.

2. In a discussion with Ronald TAYLOR, WILCOX said he would like someone to accompany him. It was felt that Joyce M. EWEN, although very helpful, was too emotional at the moment. R.C. WOLF was another possibility but TAYLOR did not like the idea of WILCOX and WOLF being away together as he considered it too dangerous from the point of view of the CPNZ. WILCOX thought Jack LOCKE would be very congenial company but TAYLOR did not think that he would be much help.

3. TAYLOR has promised to visit E.F. HILL in Melbourne on his return and then to have about two days in Hong Kong to meet the comrades and talk to them, after which he would meet up with WILCOX who would then be on his way to China.

Source: [redacted]

Evaluation: B 2

[redacted]
District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY For File 21/2/27

From: [redacted] Reference: 21/2/3 Date: 27.2.1970

Original on 21/2/3

Extracted/Copied by [redacted] on 4.3.70

CPNZ - NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

1. A meeting of the D.C. of the Wellington CP was held at the home of John A. MANSON on the evening of Thursday 26th February 1970. It was thought that this meeting was for Wellington domiciled NC members, Rona BAILEY and MANSON , to report to Wellington comrades on the NC meeting which they attended in Auckland on 23/24 February 1970. Those known to be attending this meeting were:-

....
....

2. Rona BAILEY queried with R.G.HEGMAN whether it was intended that she cable in full the Resolutions of the NC meeting to Hsinhua News. She wondered whether V.G.WILCOX realised the implications of the first Resolution and asked HEGMAN to check. The first Resolution was: -

"That this meeting of the NC CPNZ, having endorsed the Report, recognises this principle has been breached in practice by many in our Party, including leading members. It reaffirms its strict adherence to democratic centralism based on organisational principles etc. We accept the duty individually and collectively to study the thoughts of MAO TSE TUNG and CHOU EN LAI, providing as it does the ideological, political, organisational guide to resolving the many problems and differences which still exist at all levels in our Party."

3. After discussing the Resolutions MANSON and BAILEY agreed that some of the stuff in the Party office in Wellington, including some of "the report" should be burnt.

B.2

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (OS)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

RECEIVED
3 - MAR 1970

D.O.A. P.F.
H.Q. (CS) 14-15 February 1970

Victor George WILCOX

Ann remarked to WILCOX that she thought he should go to China at the beginning of March. Source does not know what WILCOX's reaction to this remark was.

Source: [redacted]

Evalution: B2

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

21/2/6

CS.1. 5.2.1970

CPNZ - POLITICAL COMMITTEE.

1. Source was among those present in the Wellington Party office on Wednesday 4th February 1970, when Wellington comrades discussed the Party leadership and differences in the Party.

2. Possible Party Split. Rona BAILEY contended that they should have taken action a year ago. It was thought that she referred to a possible split by the Wellington District away from the CPNZ. John A. MANSON remarked that he could see no future for (the) Wellington (District). Wellington comrades were concerned that China would not be given the full story on the differences in CPNZ.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

31/1/3

CS.1

CPNZ AND NZ SUP OVERSEAS VISITS - 1969

1. Attached are lists showing names of CPNZ and NZ SUP members who travelled overseas on Party and private business during 1969.

2. A breakdown of the Party business lists is as follows (figures for 1968 shown in brackets) :-

	CPNZ	SUP
Visits to China	Nil * (8)	Nil (-)
Visits to USSR	Nil (-)	10 (4)
Visits to Australia	Nil (1)	3 (-)
Visits to Albania	Nil + (-)	Nil (-)

(*) One Party member returned from 2 year appointment in Peking.

(+) One Party member returned from Albania for a month's visit.

3. The outstanding feature of these lists is the absence of any official CPNZ visits abroad during 1969. It is the first time for many years that individuals or delegations have not visited Communist China. It may well reflect CCP disillusionment with the internal conduct of the CPNZ.

4. Visits by NZ SUP members to the Soviet Union were again stepped up, and approximated to the 1967 figure.

[redacted] (CS.1/RO)

2nd February, ~~1969~~. 1970.

Enc.

~~SECRET~~

CPNZ MEMBERS TRAVELLING OVERSEAS ON PARTY BUSINESS 1969

NIL

NOTE: (a) Ronald TAYLOR, CPNZ National Committee member, resident in Albania, returned to New Zealand from 5.6.69 to 10.7.69 in order to attend important CPNZ National Committee meeting, which he chaired.

(b) Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS, member-at-large in China, returned to New Zealand on 21.11.69 on completion of his appointment with the Foreign Languages Press, Peking. He had left New Zealand on 16.7.1966.

(c) V.G.WILCOX (see below) Primarily a holiday trip, but discussed matters of mutual interest with E.F.HILL of CPA (M/L). Expenses paid by CPNZ.

CPNZ MEMBERS TRAVELLING OVERSEAS ON PRIVATE BUSINESS 1969

	Status in CPNZ	Date of Departure	Date of Return	Destination	Remarks
HARRINGTON, John Edward	Party member	4.4.69	26.4.69	Australia	Holiday
CHANG, Alvin Gee Mung	Party member	2.1.69	17.4.69	Australia	Accompanied by family
WILCOX, Ann	Party member	13.5.69	1.6.69	Australia	Holiday
WILCOX, Victor George	General Secretary	13.5.69	1.6.69	Australia	Holiday
JONES, Bernard Sylvester	Party member	19.6.69	8.9.69	U.K.	Holiday
BAILEY, Rona	National Committee member	16.7.69	18.9.69	U.K. & Europe	Private visit
MANNING, Frederick William	Party member	10.9.69	Not known	Australia	Holiday
MANNING, Margartha	Party member	10.9.69	Not known	Australia	Holiday
MUNRO, Donald Michael Wyllie	Party member	Sept.69	29.10.69	Australia	Union S.S.Co - business
RHODES, Alan Alfred	Branch Secretary	24.12.69	22.1.70	Fiji	Holiday

SUP MEMBERS TRAVELLING OVERSEAS ON PARTY BUSINESS 1969

Name	Status in SUP	Date of Departure	Date of Return	Destination	Comments
LOWE, Richard Feremy	Branch Treasurer	5.1.69	22.1.69	Australia	Course at CPA Minto School
JACKSON, George Edward	General Secretary	2.3.69	8.3.69	Australia	Discussions with CPA
DRENNAN, Alexander	Chairman	2.3.69	8.3.69	Australia	Discussions with CPA
SPILLER, Daisy Emily	Party Member	22.3.69	6.7.69	USSR & Finland	World Conference of Women at Helsinki
McNULTY, Francis Edward	Nat.Executive Member	26.4.69	22.5.69 (approx)	USSR	Trade Union delegation
CROSS, Peter Wilfrid	Reg.Committee Chairman	18.8.69		USSR	Educational course, Moscow
HOLLAND, Michael Clifford	Party Member	18.8.69	—	USSR	Educational course Moscow
BRINKLOW, James William	Branch Secretary	17.8.69	—	USSR (via UK)	Educational course Moscow
GALE, Leonard Thomas	Party member	5.9.69	Mid October	USSR	SUP Delegation
SMITHERAM, Leonore Winnie	Party member	5.9.69	17.10.69	USSR	SUP Delegation
ABRAHAMS, Jack	Party member	5.9.69	22.10.69	USSR	SUP Delegation
JACKSON, George Edward	General Secretary	5.9.69	16.10.69	USSR & GDR	SUP Delegation
SKILTON, Aubrey Bruce	National Organiser	5.9.69	16.10.69	USSR & GDR	SUP Delegation

SUP MEMBERS TRAVELLING OVERSEAS ON PRIVATE BUSINESS 1969

Name	Status in SUP	Date of Departure	Date of Return	Destination	Comments
JUDD, Rohald Bevan	Party member	11.6.69	--	UK (& USSR ?)	Private visit
MARSTON, John Leslie	Party member	29.3.69	20.4.69	Australia	Holiday
WILLIAMS, John Thomas	Probable Party member	29.3.69	20.4.69	Australia	Holiday
HILL, Leonard Philip Charles	Party member	18.3.69	Dec.'69 (approx)	UK	Holiday with wife
FAVIER, William Francis	Party member	12.12.69	--	Ireland	Working his passage by sea

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.G.A. AE/4/42A 17.11.69

H.Q. (GS) 22.12.69 (HQ) 21/2/5

CPNZ NATIONAL OFFICE

1. Although expected, V.G.WILCOX did not visit the National Office this day. HEGMAN and WOLF were annoyed about this. It was apparently evident to them that something, possibly concerned with money, had come through from China, and they felt WILCOX did not want them to be aware of this.

2. They discussed the question of communication between the CPNZ and the Chinese Communist Party. They knew that WILCOX sent messages sometimes through E.F.HILL but apart from this they had no knowledge of what communication WILCOX had with China. (D.G.A. COMMENT: It is possible that the reference to something, possibly money from China, was connected with the return to New Zealand of Roy EVANS (PF).)

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] for D.G.A.

EXAMINED 14/1/120 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): [redacted] Reference: Date: 10.12.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/2/6

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 16.12.69

SUBJECT: CPNZ - Political Committee Meeting.

1. On Monday 8th December 1969, John A. MANSON discussed with Wellington District Executive members and other Party comrades the PC meeting he had attended in Auckland during the weekend 5/7 December 1969.

****

7. Party Finances. A factor leading to the resignation of GABOLINSCY was that he had made an irresponsible statement at a recent meeting of four Party Branches in Auckland to the effect that the Party had $250,000. According to WILCOX, this had done no harm except to put the Party security in jeopardy. Raphael NUNES told MANSON that GABOLINSCY's statement was completely irresponsible because he (NUNES) knew that WILCOX had received only $40,000 from China. MANSON accused NUNES of being equally irresponsible for not having made any investigations before making his statement, and told NUNES that he (MANSON) had changed US $100,000 (for the Party).

****

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COP~~Y~~ For File 21/2/27

From: D.O.A. Reference: AK/4/42A of 3.11.69 Date: 7.11.69

Original on 21/2/5

Extracted/Cop~~ied by~~ [redacted] on 26.1.70

SUBJECT: CPNZ NATIONAL OFFICE.

1. William J. LEE visited the CPNZ National Office on 29th October 1969, and discussed with R.G. HEGMAN and A.G. RAIT various matters pertaining to CP and PYM activity. LEE's general attitude was one of criticism with a tendency towards arrogance. ......

....

5. In complaining about some articles in the PV over the past 8 weeks, possibly on the Russian/Chinese problem, LEE referred to an article reprinting all the previous articles. He contended that it was too long and not many people would read it. HEGMAN said that one aspect overlooked by LEE was that these articles were important from an international point of view. He referred to an official Chinese statement and an agreement to publish things. This aspect must be considered because although the CPNZ was a small party it had to think of its overseas readers with whom it has a strong Marxist/Leninist standing. LEE questioned whether the PV should be aimed at advanced workers and HEGMAN gave as his personal opinion that more material should be aimed at the more advanced section. HEGMAN commented that this had never been seriously considered but promised to endeavour to have the matter looked at in the near future.

....

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

CS.1. for DOA

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

FILE ON: 21/2/27

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From [redacted] Our File: 21/5/5 of
To CS.1 Date 31.10.69 Your File: of

SUBJECT: WELLINGTON CPNZ - District Executive Meeting

1. A meeting of the Wellington CP District Executive was held on Tuesday 28th October 1969. Those present included:-

Dennis A. McCARTHY
John A. MANSON
Rona BAILEY
Patrick J.KELLY

....

5. V.G. WILCOX. WILCOX has received two invitations to go overseas. One, to go to Albania had been refused on the grounds that he had already declined a similar invitation to attend the 20th Anniversary celebrations in China. The other invitation was for him to visit China (date not known) and he had accepted this. WILCOX, after his last visit to China, had said that he would not go overseas by himself again. Accordingly, he proposed taking Joyce M. EWEN with him on this visit to China. He had told MANSON that no one could possibly object to that. The comrades were critical of WILCOX. MANSON stated that the good rank and file recognised that WILCOX is crook politically, and added that he failed to see how the Party will last the distance.

6. National Defence Fund. MANSON advised that this matter was discussed at length at the PC meeting and he considered the whole concept of this was "crook".

7. Auckland District. MANSON contended that the situation in Auckland District was deteriorating - the Youth Branch had been broken up, and Joyce EWEN's Branch was the most backward. He added that the District had been forced to put W.E. SMITH back on the Trade Union Committee.

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted] [redacted] (CS)

CLASSIFICATION:

[redacted]

D.O.A. AK/4/63A 23.10.69
HQ (CS) 30.10.1969 (HQ) 21/2/30

CPNZ - RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA.

1. V.G. WILCOX recently made passing reference to having received an invitation to go to Albania on the 9th November. When stating that he would not be going, he made some general comments denigrating political leaders who, although not holding power in their own country, continuously went off on trips.

2. It was thought that WILCOX referred to the invitation as coming from Ronald TAYLOR. He stated that one of the reasons for not going was because the invitation to attend the Chinese 20th Anniversary celebrations had been declined.

3. He also mentioned that Joyce M. EWEN and some others (presumably the CPNZ Secretariat) had suggested he go to China before Christmas, but WILCOX said that he would be going in March (1970).

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

CS.1 for D.O.A.

B.
File 21/2/30.
Copies to: [redacted]
D.O.A. (3)
21/2/27 and B.U. to CS.1 op 11. [redacted]
PFs: WILCOX, V.G.
TAYLOR, R.
EWEN, J.M.
21/2/5.

[redacted]

Copy for 21/2/27.

P.F. (CS.1)

~~SECRET~~

22nd October 1969

[redacted]

Edward Fowler HILL

[redacted]

2. Victor G. WILCOX, General Secretary CPNZ, received a cabled invitation to the 20th Anniversary celebrations in Peking, but declined to attend. Following some internal controversy on the point, WILCOX stated that the Chinese were fully aware of the present domestic difficulties being experienced by the CPNZ, and would not misunderstand his refusal.

3. Roy EVANS, National President of the NZ-China Society, and his wife Daphne Etheridge EVANS attended the Peking celebrations in the course of a world tour, having left New Zealand for Europe on 20th June 1969. Prior to departure, EVANS obtained a letter of introduction from WILCOX, presumably to facilitate EVANS' entry to Peking.

4. Charles Ronald HOWELL was also in China at the time of the 20th Anniversary celebrations, but it is probable that his was primarily a business trip (our letter PF (CS.1) of 10th September 1969 refers).

[redacted]

H.E. Gilbert
Director.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

[redacted]

D.O.A. AK/4/63A 10.10.69
HQ (CS) 21.10.1969 (HQ) P.F.

Victor George WILCOX.

1. On 22nd September 1969, Joyce M. EWEN visited V.G. WILCOX mainly to discuss various Party matters.

2. CPNZ Finances. In discussing CPNZ finance, EWEN told WILCOX that the National Office although by no means extravagant, were very short of funds and needed about $200. EWEN referred to an account (unspecified) which, at the end of August, stood at $3,942.58, but added that PC meetings and some other things had accounted for some small extra expenses and that the amount would currently stand at something like $3,400. EWEN, having thought this amount too high, had withdrawn $200 and put it away.

COMMENT: The repository for the $200 was not specified, unless it was that needed by the National Office.

3. WILCOX made reference to $2,000 put aside from Albania (inference was that this was not openly accountable), and in a similar context but not related to Albania, mentioned another $1,000. He said that he had not taken anything out to pay any accounts except a sum of $642 paid to Bloss Travel Limited for something to do with Australia.

COMMENT: The $642 to Bloss Travel Ltd was possibly the cost of V.G. and Ann WILCOX' recent 'holiday' in Australia.

4. "People's Voice" Printery. EWEN gave WILCOX a resume of a recent discussion on the "P.V." printery. This resume appeared to be in the form of a report by Richard C. WOLF. From EWEN's comments on the discussion and her description of the attitudes of Hugh J. McLEOD, Harold A. OSTLER and Ray NUNES, it seemed evident that the content of the report repeated some other recent discussions on the same subject.

5. CPNZ Relations with China. EWEN explained to WILCOX the reasons why the Secretariat had been concerned about his (WILCOX') short reply to the Chinese. WILCOX was somewhat annoyed about this and criticised the Secretariat for not knowing how to manage international affairs. He stated that the Secretariat should have saved the Chinese the embarrassment of sending a query through the Post Office checking whether he had received the invitation. They had argued for weeks about the invitation instead of sending a prompt reply. WILCOX was positive that the Chinese would understand what he meant by the "class position" in New Zealand and added an inference which suggested that the Chinese thought Bill McARA to be at least an unsettling influence in the CPNZ. EWEN tried to pacify WILCOX, pointing out the validity of the Secretariat's concern, but he refused to accept this and repeatedly blamed the whole situation on an incompetent Secretariat. WILCOX finally agreed to EWEN writing an explanatory note to the Chinese, telling them why the reply was late and providing the reasons for WILCOX' having to refuse the invitation.

6. V.G. WILCOX - Health. WILCOX told EWEN that it was mainly due to his health that he was not able to go to China. He mentioned having had bouts of staggering around, and said that he had at times actually fallen over. He added that there was no apparent reason for this except perhaps his exhaustion. He mentioned that his blood pressure was not elevated and showed EWEN a letter received from Ted HILL in which HILL expressed concern about WILCOX' health.

R.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

CS.1 for D.O.A.

[redacted]

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service

Reference: Daily Report No 197

Date: 10.10.69

For File No. 21/2/77

Original on

Received on

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]

On 21.10.69

NEW ZEALAND CP STATEMENT ON CPR NATIONAL DAY

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1421 GMT 9 Oct 69 B

[Text] Peking, October ninth (HSINHUA)--V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, has issued a statement on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Entitled "A great historic event. People's China is 20 years young," the statement said: The People's Republic of China was founded 20 years ago. After decades of struggle victory had been won under the brilliant leadership of Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China who saw clear that to defeat the foreign imperialists and the local reactionary forces the party must have an army. And for that reason back in the twenties before state power, the glorious Red Army was founded.

The statement said that it is one of the great contributions of Mao Tsetung that he saw the need for this while other international leaders were floundering towards a belief on parliamentary bourgeois democracy and peaceful coexistence with imperialism, both in theor own countries and internationally.

It went on: "This trend has culminated in the final act of betrayal of Marxism-Leninism by attacks on socialist China, both in words and, on the Sino-Soviet border, in acts of armed aggression.

"People's China, however, is strong, vigorous, young and firmly socialist. All attacks will be repelled with the assistance of the international working class and the exploited of all lands.

"Stalin, before World War Two, once warned the imperialist to keep their pig snouts out of the Soviet garden or they would suffer.

"Hitler and his followers did not take note. Where is Hitler today? The imperialist leaders and the world leaders of revisionism headed by those in the Kremlin should take note. If they touch socialist China they will suffer the same fate.

"The victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution guarantee this.

"Attempts at capitalist revival have been defeated, socialist industry and agriculture have emerged greatly strengthened and political understanding about what they are doing exists throughout the whole of China."

The statement said: Here again the greatness of Mao Tsetung is demonstrated. While others thought that, with the achieving and consolidation of state power by the working class, class struggle was eliminated, Mao Tsetung pointed out that Marxist dialectics proved that contradiction existed as the major factor and would still exist under a socialist society. The Chinese party, therefore, had no illusions when the class struggle emerged again into the open with the cultural revolution.

It said: "There will be other struggles because contradictions will always exist; but they are in the future."

The statement said: Today we see People's China "twenty years young." Why do I say this? It is because, after 20 years, the revolution in China is not getting old and preparing to die but is being carried to new heights by the young revolutionaries of 1969 under the wise leadership of Mao Tsetung, Lin Piao and others.

($26 Dollars worth!)

P.T.O.

[redacted] Q hee 21/2/77

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From: [redacted] Our File: 21/2/27 of
To: CS.1. Date: 6.10.1969 Your File: of

SUBJECT CPNZ - RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA.

1. Source was present when John A. MANSON and Rona BAILEY discussed the Chinese 20th Anniversary celebrations. BAILEY found it difficult to believe that CPNZ, as a Party, had not received an invitation to the celebrations.

2. MANSON explained that it could have been a personal invitation to V.G. WILCOX because when MANSON was in China the Chinese Party had been informed that there were ideological differences within the CPNZ.

3. BAILEY concluded the discussion by saying, "Anyway he refused - there'd have been fun and games if he had gone".

COMMENT: Source could not clarify the significance of the latter remark.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

[redacted] The significance of Bailey's comment might become apparent in due course

[redacted]
File 21/2/27
Copies to: PFs: MANSON, J.A. ✓
BAILEY, Rona ✓
WILCOX, V.G. ✓
[redacted]

EXAMINED
22/10/6 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

20,000/2/68-44848 D

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 1 October 1969

SUBJECT:

Mr. Wilcox invited to anniversary

Mr. V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, has been invited to attend the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The exchange of cables is described below and Mr. Wilcox's message greeting the anniversary appears on pages 4 and 5.

The folowing cable, sent from China on September 13 and received on September 15, reads—

"Dear Comrade Wilcox. Warmly welcome you to come to China to attend 20th anniversary of the founding of People's Republic of China or if unsuitable any time that is convenient to you. Central Committee Communist Party of China."

Mr. Wilcox replied as follows:—

"Your invitation warmly received on September 15. Regret unable to accept at this juncture. Look forward to visit at earliest opportunity. Fraternal greetings. V. G. Wilcox."

[redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" Newspaper

Published at Auckland, on [date] 1 October 1969

SUBJECT:

China Society observes 20th anniversary

AUCKLAND. — Four hundred people attended the local function of the New Zealand China Society to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on Sunday evening.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Chinese National Anthem and Mr. J. Ewen read the annual report on behalf of the National Executive.

Greetings from the New Zealand Friendship Society in China were read and a film showing Chairman Mao drew vigorous applause.

Mr. R. Hegman spoke briefly on behalf of the Communist Party, calling for a strengthening of the fraternal bonds between the people of the two countries. He said 3000 million people looked to China, the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Tsetung for leadership in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Some members of the Chinese crew of the Amalric were present.

file

[redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP CHINA

1. [redacted]
WILCOX has definitely not travelled to Communist China to attend the 20th Anniversary celebrations.

2. Sometime before 25th September the Chinese contacted WILCOX by telephone to enquire whether he had received the invitation. WILCOX has since stated that the Chinese are very well aware of the difficulties the CPNZ faced in New Zealand at the present time and they will not misunderstand WILCOX's non-attendance at the Anniversary celebrations.

3. A senior CPNZ executive has said that he is convinced that the real reason for the invitation was that the Chinese had matters to discuss with WILCOX. This executive thinks it significant that E.F. HILL of the CPA (M-L) was not personally invited to the Anniversary celebrations as he has recently returned from Communist China.

4. I understand that the text of the cables exchanged regarding the invitation to WILCOX are printed in this week's PEOPLE'S VOICE.

[redacted]

1st October, 1969.

[redacted] To see [redacted]/10.

3.10.69

[redacted] File 21/2/27 [redacted]10.

EXAMINED
3 NOV 69 [redacted]

SECRET

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/4/42A Date: 29.9.69
For File No. 21/2/27
Original on P.F. F.W.GOULD
Received on 2.10.69 Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 7.10.69

Flora Wallace GOULD

1. When F.W.GOULD visited the CPNZ National Office on 22nd September 1969 it was occupied by R.HEGMAN, A.G.RAIT and R.C. WOLF.

....

7. Jan McLEOD. Jan McLEOD was discussed by HEGMAN and GOULD and HEGMAN agreed that she was very difficult to deal with. He commented that when in China Jan McLEOD had come up to him at an official function and hugged him, much to the consternation of the Chinese. However, she was now very different and was often critical of her father (Hugh J. McLEOD) saying he was a revisionist and a social democrat. She was also somewhat cruel towards her mother and often spoke very critically of her. HEGMAN mentioned that he had spoken to her in his home about the way she was behaving towards her parents. He did say it did not matter what her private opinions were, but that she should keep them to herself. (Privately he agreed with Jan McLEOD's accusations about H.J. McLEOD).

8. Joyce M. EWEN. It was mentioned that before EWEN goes out to visit V.G. WILCOX she will visit the National Office to get more information from HEGMAN about the Secretariat's opinion of WILCOX's cable to China in answer to the Chinese 20th Anniversary celebrations invitation. This subject seemed to be a matter of considerable concern to HEGMAN. He was adamant that WILCOX should reconsider his initial decision to decline the invitation.

D.3.

SOURCE: [redacted] (Report for 22 September 1969).

~~SECRET~~

CS.1 for D.O.A.

~~SECRET~~

10,000/3/68—45867 W

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): B.C.A.
Reference: AK/4/42A
Date: 29.9.6
For File No. 21/2/27
Original on 21/2/9
Received on 2.10.69
Extracted/Copied by [redacted]
On 7.10.69

CPNZ NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

1. A meeting of the CPNZ National Secretariat was held in the National Office on Thursday 25th September, 1969. Those in attendance were:-

****

CPNZ Relations with China.

10. Joyce EWEN advised that she had visited WILCOX and discussed the cable which he had sent.

11. They composed another longer, more respectful and explanatory cable which was sent off and WILCOX apparently was very upset about the whole thing.

COMMENT: Source did not clarify whether "they" referred to EWEN and WILCOX, or the Secretariat.

21/2/27

12. WILCOX had received a call (presumably phone call) from the Chinese to see if he had received the cable. The Chinese would not accept the word of Ann WILCOX, they had to speak to V.G. WILCOX. WILCOX was positive that the Chinese were well aware of the difficulties prevalent in New Zealand at this time and would not misunderstand anything.

13. HEGMAN voiced the conviction that the real reason behind the invitation was not so much to attend the Chinese celebrations but rather that the Chinese wanted to have a talk with WILCOX. He mentioned that Edward F. HILL was not attending the celebrations and from this HEGMAN felt that the Chinese wanted to see WILCOX about some other matter.

3./...

****

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

CS.1 for D.C.A.

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/4/42A of 15.9.69 Date: 26.9.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/2/ 5

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 7.10.69

SUBJECT: CPNZ NATIONAL OFFICE.

1. Various discussions in the CPNZ National Office on Monday 8th September 1969 covered a fairly wide range of subjects.

....

13. Maori Policy. It was decided that the meeting to discuss CPNZ policy on Maori affairs would be held on 28th September.

14. Death of HO Chi-minh. The cable sent by WILCOX to Peking on the death of HO Chi-minh had cost the Party some $26.00.

....

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

CS.1 for D.O.A.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

B.O.A. AK/4/42A 24.9.69
H.Q. (CS) 26.9.69 (HQ) P.F.

V. G. WILCOX

1. V.G.WILCOX and E.F.HILL of the CPA ML arrived at WILCOX' home for dinner on the evening of Saturday 13th September. Their arrival was apparently unexpected as Ann WILCOX was very surprised to see them both. A variety of topics was discussed during the course of the evening.

2. WILCOX gave HILL an outline of the Party and Industrial activity in the Kaingaroa area and described the situation as encouraging. They discussed the role of the trade unions and WILCOX provided HILL with a letter on this subject.

COMMENT: The latter discussion and letter may have also been in the context of Party activity and trade union affairs in the Kaingaroa area. In the issue of 11th September the CPA ML Vanguard reprinted an earlier PV article on the same subject.

3. WILCOX gave HILL a brief outline of the recent internal dissensions in the Party and laid the blame for the chaos on democratic centralism. He complained that they, (presumably the Old Secretariat) had not followed constitutional procedure but had merely made announcements and had been on the brink of expelling some 45 members. It appeared that J.M.EWEN and some others were fully prepared to do this.

4. Some comments on the interim Secretariat suggested that some aspects of their work was not satisfactory. For instance Tom POTAE (PF), for whom WILCOX had a high regard, was refusing to meet them. To HILL, WILCOX spoke in glowing terms of POTAE, referring to him as a prime mover in Maori affairs and added that POTAE was now in the position of being able to speak on any Marae in the country.

5. WILCOX mentioned to HILL that L.R. (Rita) SMITH, had 'phoned to say that Mayor D.M.ROBINSON would be 'phoning WILCOX the following day at 10 a.m.. WILCOX explained to HILL the circumstances surrounding his sending an open letter to the Mayor, and tended to gloat over his apparent success in getting action from ROBINSON.

6. Mention was made of the demonstration being mounted by the Auckland PYM the next day. It was apparent that WILCOX and HILL intended being present at that, and probably also at a meeting of the PYM the following night.

7. In a very general discussion on some aspects of visits they had made to China they voiced criticism of interpreters, WILCOX feeling that at times they were inaccurate. HILL mentioned an interpreter thought to be named MAY (probably MEI), and described him as a senior fellow, short and dark, from CANTON. When Ann WILCOX commented that when they were in China they had a retinue of about 8 (chauffeur, interpreter, guards etc.), WILCOX agreed with her that this was rather stupid. WILCOX said the thing that baffled most people was why the Chinese were

2./ ...

discouraging visitors. He cited the case of a young farmer from a sheep stud in the South Island of New Zealand, a friend of Ann WILCOX' sister, who had written to WILCOX offering his services to China, a country in which he had apparently always had an interest. In his reply WILCOX had explained the difficulties of entry into China at present, and suggested that the young person write back at a later date.

8. One of HILL's contributions to the conversation was that he thought there was a real danger of war between the Soviet Union and China, but the thing stopping Russia was the question of Chinese retaliation if the Soviet Union attacked.

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] for D.C.A.

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): D.O.A.

Reference: AK/4/42A of 22.9.69

Date: 26.9.69

For File No. 21/2/27

21/2/5

Original on

Received on

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]

On 3.10.69

SUBJECT: CPNZ NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

1. Among those present at a meeting of the CPNZ National Secretariat on Thursday 18th September 1969 were: - .....

....

7. A suggestion was made that a very important photograph of E.F.HILL, V.G.WILCOX and W.J.LEE, should be printed in the People's Voice. (COMMENT: Undoubtedly the photograph printed in the PV of 24 September.) It was also suggested that the reply to a cable from China should also be printed in the PV but this point was to be discussed later.

8. CPNZ Relations with China. From the context of the ensuing discussion, it appeared that WILCOX had written to the Secretariat advising them that he had received an invitation to attend the 20th Anniversary Celebrations of the Chinese Republic, but that he could not do so owing to the "class struggle" in New Zealand. He had suggested that someone else go in a delegation.

9. However, probably from a subsequent letter, it appeared that the invitation was not for a delegation, but applied solely to WILCOX. The Secretariat discussed WILCOX' reply. This was described as very brief compared with the rather eloquent and respectful cable from China. It was considered, particularly by HEGMAN, that the bluntness of WILCOX' reply could cause offence. It was also conjectured that if someone else went to China they (presumably the CPNZ) would be under suspicion immediately and the whole Communist Movement throughout the world would think that WILCOX had deliberately refused the invitation, and that this could prove that revisionism was rife in New Zealand. HEGMAN thought the situation was very dangerous and urged the others to try to persuade WILCOX to go. The matter was left until they could have a talk with WILCOX.

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ [redacted] for D.O.A.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.G.A.

AE/4/42A 22.9.69

H.Q. (CS) 26.9.69

(HQ)21/2/5

CPNZ NATIONAL OFFICE

1. Among those present at the CPNZ National Office on the 17th September 1969 were:

R.G.HEGMAN
E.H.HUSBAND
H.J.McLEOD
A.RAIT

Most of the business conducted during the day was of a routine nature but source has commented on two items of possible interest.

2. Invitation to visit China. R.G.HEGMAN mentioned that due to the local situation, WILCOX had declined an invitation to visit China, but would like to do so at a later date. HEGMAN also mentioned that an invitation had been extended to the Party to send a delegation to a 20th Anniversary Congress. This was to be discussed at the next Secretarist meeting.

(COMMENT: From this source could not clarify whether the above referred to two invitations or whether it was two references to the same thing.)

3. H.J.McLEOD. McLEOD spoke for over an hour on a long report he had compiled on the National Development Conference. The main point he had made was that the NDC was working against the interests of the working class in New Zealand.

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] for D.G.A.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A. AK/4/63A 22.9.69
HQ (CS) 25.9.1969 (HQ) P.F.

Victor G. WILCOX.

1. During a short discussion with C.R. HOWELL (PF) recently, WILCOX mentioned that he had received a letter from E.F. HILL (PF) (of the CPA (M-L)) on 4th September 1969, advising WILCOX that HILL would be visiting New Zealand for one day and cautioning WILCOX not to mention the visit to anyone.

2. HOWELL asked WILCOX whether or not he had received any news from China about the CPNZ sending a delegation for the October celebrations. WILCOX answered in the negative and they thought that something would arrive about the 25th September. They also conjectured that this subject might be the reason for HILL's visit.

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

CS.1 for D.O.A.

R.

File PF: W[redacted] V.G.
Copies to:
D.O.A. (3)
PFs: HOWELL, C.R.
HILL, E.F.
21/2/27
21/2/29.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.G.S. Our File: [illegible] of [illegible].9.69
To HQ (CS) Date 15.9.69 Your File: [illegible] of

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

1. When C.R. HOWELL visited V.G. WILCOX on 15th September 1969, WILCOX told him that he (WILCOX) had received a cable inviting him to visit China.

COMMENT: Presumably for China's 20th Anniversary celebrations in October.

2. It appeared that the primary reason for HOWELL visiting WILCOX was to collect a letter, HOWELL mentioning that he was scheduled to leave for China that night.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted].

[redacted]
[illegible] for D.G.S.

[redacted]
File 21/2/27
Copies to: [redacted]
D.G.S. (3) ✓
PFs: WILCOX, V.G. ✓
HOWELL, C.R. ✓
21/43/4. ✓

[redacted] 110.

CLASSIFICATION: [redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.
S.810.

CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP CHINA

1. The CPNZ has received an invitation to send representation to the 20th Anniversary celebrations of the Chinese People's Republic.

2. In late July 1969, when anticipating such an invitation, V.G. WILCOX, CPNZ General Secretary, stated that he hoped an invitation would not be received as, owing to the CPNZ's internal troubles, he would not be able to attend and a refusal of the invitation might cause embarrassment.

3. In mid-September, WILCOX received a cabled invitation to visit China. This caused some local misunderstandings, with some CPNZ National Secretariat members thinking that the invitation was for a delegation visit, as had been the case in the past.

4. In communication with other CPNZ National Secretariat members, WILCOX stated that the invitation was of a personal nature solely for WILCOX to attend the 20th Anniversary celebrations. He stated that he was unable to go, but suggested that someone else should do so.

5. WILCOX's reply to China, which was apparently very brief in comparison to the rather eloquent and respectful cable from China, drew some criticism from other National Secretariat members, who contended that its bluntness could cause offence. It was considered that if someone else went, suspicions could be roused and the Communist movement throughout the world could think that WILCOX had deliberately refused the invitation. This could be construed to prove that "revisionism" was rife in New Zealand. It was suggested that attempts should be made to persuade WILCOX to go.

6. The outcome of this suggestion is not yet known. It may be of significance that on this occasion the invitation to visit China was extended personally to the CPNZ General Secretary rather than to a Party delegation.

24th September, 1969.

[redacted]

[redacted]

D. To see

[redacted]

21/2/27.

[redacted] /9.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A. AK/4/63A 1.9.69

HQ (OS) 16.9.1969 (HQ) 21/43/4

NZ TRADE WITH CHINA.

1. On 15th August 1969, G.R. HOWELL and V.G. WILCOX discussed some aspects of NZ trade with China.

2. [redacted] WILCOX appeared to consider [redacted] to be a smooth, plausible man of questionable trustworthiness, and discussed with HOWELL the problem of [redacted] obtaining entry to Peking. It appeared that the Chinese had raised some difficulties on this point owing to the fact that [redacted] was not a member of the CPNZ.

3. WILCOX related to HOWELL that when [redacted] visited WILCOX seeking a letter of endorsement for entry purposes, WILCOX had been told by [redacted] that he had a note from the Hon. J.R. MARSHALL addressed to CHOU En-lai. WILCOX and HOWELL discussed some details (unspecified but apparently concerned with CPNZ/China business matters) and HOWELL cautioned WILCOX to be careful about details. WILCOX replied that he had confessed to nothing.

4. In general discussion on the subject of providing [redacted] [redacted] with a letter of introduction, HOWELL conjectured that [redacted] [redacted] might pose as a friend of the Hon. J.R. MARSHALL. There was also mention of [redacted] being in China as a "capitalist correspondent". HOWELL added something to the effect that if a visa were applied for in the normal way, a long time could elapse or the Chinese may not reply at all. Reference was made to someone in Hong Kong who might be able to help, and possibly when thinking of a suitable time for him to go to China, HOWELL mentioned that he did not think he could get away until about mid-September.

5. They discussed NZ's policy of trading with Red China and with expanding that trade. It was apparent that they considered that if expansion was to be pursued, it would be expedient for NZ to break off relations with Formosa.

6. WILCOX and HOWELL discussed the best ways and means of transferring money from China to them in NZ. HOWELL mentioned that at the moment they had a satisfactory cover, and an oblique reference was made to the "People's Voice" (this was possibly a reference to the proceeds of the sale of "P.Vs" in China). Two or three possibilities were discussed ... and discarded for one reason or another. HOWELL considered that one way to deal with the problem was to carry the money personally from China to NZ, but at this suggestion WILCOX mentioned the risk of being searched. A rather garbled reference could have been interpreted to suggest that HOWELL was expecting to receive some finance some time during the latter half of September.

7. HOWELL commented on his desire to sell more Chinese goods in Fiji, and mentioned that less financial difficulties arose in this area of trade. Apparently the financial aspects of NZ with trade with China had to be conducted in Swiss francs as China claimed that sterling was depreciating. Nevertheless, China apparently was prepared to trade with Fiji in sterling, and was doing some good business there.

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~~SECRET~~

6. HOWELL made some general comments pertaining to a visit he had made to Fiji. There appeared to be little of significance in his comments, which centred around the political situation and some internal industrial affairs. WILCOX commented that E.F. HILL had done some recruiting in the area but this apparently referred to a period prior to the formation of the CPA (M-L). No details were discussed.

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

CS.1 for D.O.A.

21/2/27.

Extract from "EVENING POST" *Newspaper*

Published at Wellington, *on [date]* 13 September 1969

SUBJECT:

Tension Prevails In Spite Of Communist Parley

MOSCOW, Sept 12.—Soviet reticence and renewed Chinese belligerence suggested today that the surprise Peking meeting of Premiers Alexei Kosygin and Chou En-lai yielded little to ease tension between the Communist neighbours, the Associated Press reported.

Much mystery surrounds yesterday's meeting—how it originated, the source of the initiative and what was discussed—to say nothing of the peculiar timing which caused the Soviet Premier to make a wide detour on his trip home from the funeral in North Vietnam of President Ho Chi Minh.

Chilly

Few diplomatic observers doubted that the meeting was an extremely chilly one. This was underscored by the fact that it was obviously brief and was held not inside the Chinese capital, but at Peking's airport.

The wording of the statements on the meeting indicates that ideological differences were not on the agenda, but rather that it was intended as a Government-level talk. The participants were identified as Premiers. Their Party ranks as Politburo members were not mentioned as would be the case if party matters were probed.

Friction

Thus, diplomats consider it likely that one of the matters high on the agenda was the border friction which has led to Soviet-Chinese military clashes. Kosygin is believed by many to have wanted to bring Peking a serious warning against further provocations and to inform Chou that there was a limit to Soviet patience.

For their part, the recent Chinese stress on alleged Soviet machinations in Asia would indicate that Chou wanted to probe such matters as the Soviet diplomatic offensive in that continent and the meaning behind a Soviet call for an Asian collective security arrangement. China has insisted this represented an anti-China plot.

While the Peking meeting was front-page news in Moscow, the accounts were limited to the bare details. The lack of any Soviet Press attacks today on the Chinese could point to a Soviet intention to show the Communist world that it was doing all possible to lessen the friction.

The Associated Press said that this made the contrast with Peking a striking one. On the day following the meeting, the Chinese press and radio not only renewed attacks on the Russians but seemed to increase them.

Denounced

The official Chinese news agency Hsinhua denounced Kosygin as a chieftain of Soviet revisionism. One article referred to the Russians as having deliberately and repeatedly conducted military provocations on the Chinese-Soviet border.

Peking's worry about Soviet intentions in Asia came through in Press diatribes against Russian actions in Indonesia, Soviet approaches to Japan and quotations from such sources as Communist newspapers in New Zealand and Albania.

The Soviet announcement of the meeting confined itself to saying that the two sides openly explained their positions and that the talk was useful. The Chinese announcement said the two Premiers had a frank conversation. The Associated Press said that in Communist language, all these phrases are taken to mean that there was no agreement.

Although Moscow officially said the meeting had taken place by mutual agreement, unofficial sources here said the Russians had shown the greater interest in a get-together.

These sources noted that Kosygin had flown from Hanoi to India and then to Tadaikstan in Soviet Central Asia. There he back-tracked for 2700 miles to get to Peking. The sources said Soviet willingness to go through all this indicated the seriousness of the Moscow-Peking conflict.—NZPA.

[redacted]

You will have seen this, but it rather points up the importance of the CPNZ as a propaganda outlet for the C.P. China.

R.

[redacted]

R.

File

ITEM 509] [redacted] 9/69

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): D.O.A.
Reference: AK/11/1
Date: 2.9.69
For File No. 21/2/27
26/7/8
Original on
Received on 4.9.69
Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]
On 9.9.69

SUBJECT: NZ CHINA SOCIETY.

1. The Branch met at the committee room Ellen Melville Hall, Auckland, at 7.45 pm Wednesday 27 August 1969. Between 40 and 50 persons of which some 15 or so were persons of Chinese race attended. None of the Chinese was identified.

....

4. Blanche WINN asked John EWEN what the chances were of a trip to China and received the response "not a hope at present".

....

C.3. [redacted]
SOURCE:

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): [redacted] Reference: Date: 7.8.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on PF (WILCOX, Victor George)

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 11.8.69

SUBJECT: V.G. WILCOX - Discussions during Visit to Wellington.

1. Source reported that V.G. WILCOX arrived in Wellington on the morning of Monday 4th August 1969. He was apparently met by John A. MANSON who took him to Rona BAILEY's house, where they arrived at 11 am. WILCOX stayed at BAILEY's during his visit.

....

4. WILCOX mentioned that he was afraid the Party might be asked to send a delegation to China to attend the 20th Anniversary. If they did, he would have to go and this could be most inconvenient.

....

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted] [redacted] CS)

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D.—16

File Ref: 21/3/27

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No. 21/2/27

Title: CPNZ Relations with Cl. China.

Further relevant information re: Article by V G Wilcox re CPNZ studies of works of Mao Tse Tung.

is filed in file No. Peking Review

as folio No.

Date: 12th Aug. 1969

Cross reference made by

Initials: [redacted]

Section: CS/

Date: 12/11/69

50 pads/5/59—8359 W

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): (CS.1)   Reference: Date: 29.7.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/6/22

Received on   Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]   On 30.7.69

SUBJECT: WELLINGTON CPNZ YOUTH BRANCH - Meeting on 5 June 1969.

1. On Thursday 5 June 1969 the Wellington CPNZ Youth Branch held its weekly meeting at 18 Fyfeshire Avenue.

.....

3. CPNZ Crisis. MANSON introduced H.J. McLEOD to the Branch and said that he was in Wellington to consult with the District over the recent split in the Party, and that he had come to the Youth Branch to give a summary of what was happening in Auckland and to answer questions

....

5. McLEOD's visit to China. McLEOD said that when he was last in China, MAO Tse-tung had asked him how he thought the Cultural Revolution was faring. McLEOD has answered that it seemed to be going well, but MAO had told him that he was too confident, like many of the Chinese Leaders, and that 12 months prior to his visit, MAO did not even have control of Peking. McLEOD mentioned this as an example to the Youth Branch of why they should not be too cocky and over-confident about their own development.
(COMMENT: From McLEOD's file it would appear that the period referred to, i.e. 12 months before his visit, is May-August 1966.)

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]   [redacted] (I/O)

~~SECRET~~

10,000/5/68—45867 W

C O P Y

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.
Orig. on PF HOWELL, C.R.

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.C.A.
Our File: .F. of
To H.Q. Date 21.7.1969
Your File: of

SUBJECT: Charles R. HOWELL's Visit to V.G. WILCOX.

1. HOWELL visited WILCOX on 21st July 1969 where he talked for approximately an hour.

2. [redacted] HOWELL first of all spoke about [redacted] [redacted] with whom he had previously had contact over Chinese business. HOWELL said it beat him how [redacted] firm could "sling the dirt". There appeared to be some trouble over WILCOX using his own name in some business deal with the Chinese and a message concerning this had recently been received from Australia. WILCOX described [redacted] ordinary businessman and that was all there was to [redacted] was a sheer opportunist on this issue but WILCOX was not worried about it. In trying to get WILCOX involved in it [redacted] was going too far. WILCOX said that in dealing with the Chinese one had to be very honest and not play "ducks and drakes with them". According to WILCOX, [redacted] did not understand the dealings with the Chinese, and HOWELL said of [redacted] that a friend of his had asked him why he let "the scoundrel [redacted] put it across him as he did".

3. Hugh McLEOD. McLEOD who seemed to be connected with this business was then discussed and WILCOX said that he had got himself into a jam. WILCOX mentioned the trouble McLEOD had had with the Chinese seamen and said that McLEOD had caused trouble in several fields. HOWELL said that [redacted] was much more cunning than McLEOD and here HOWELL mentioned a "LIN CHANG" in connection with the suspicion which was created when McLEOD suggested something. In reply to a question from WILCOX as to what he would do with his "loan", HOWELL said that he would "enter a new school" (Business?). HOWELL went on to say that he thought at this time the Chinese would not welcome too much relationship with rat-bag business men as this would end up in a trap for those concerned. WILCOX said the next thing would be that Brigadier GILBERT would know all about it and although McLEOD did not see the importance of this WILCOX certainly did. HOWELL mentioned that "Bert" and he were doing something which he would pass on to WILCOX, and if they (Security Service?) found out he would just have to talk to "ISHY" about it.

4. Imprest Account. HOWELL and WILCOX discussed the problem with the account in which a new situation had developed because of the "Tsang Si" sales the account was beginning to show quite a substantial profit. It never showed this before as it used to show donations departely which were not taxable. The first major problem that could be created was that there would be quite substantial taxes to be paid, assuming they had used up their past losses which were all carried through for a while. What was now showing in the book was a fairly big profit of 3 or 4 thousand dollars a year. HEPTINSTALL had just shown HOWELL these accounts. She normally only showed him some of them to check over. WILCOX thought HOWELL's idea to avoid tax was quite a wise step and he would have to contact Bill McARA about it. HEPTINSTALL apparently thought it would be difficult to get the plan for avoiding tax passed McARA. When it was first suggested to her she thought that he would not agree to it. HOWELL said that McARA always had the idea that the profits must be built up but HEPTINSTALL had been against this sort of thing.

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CLASSIFICATION:

5. **China**. HOWELL told WILCOX that "they" had not heard a word yet of whther they were invited to go up there. WILCOX said if they sent (the Party) an invitation he would have to send a member of the Secretariat as he did not want to go himself now as all the faces would be different, and also he would find difficulties here when he returned. Concerning trade with China HOWELL said there were a lot of problems. They showed no interest at all and when they had discussions with an interpreter it just went on and on in China's favour. HOWELL said it made it very difficult to know what was going on exactly. WILCOX said he would give a letter to HOWELL to go to Peking on his behalf and for which also on his behalf he would receive a reply. WILCOX hoped this would produce a suitable reply, although he said that when he was in China in March of last year he was talking to KANG SHENG and CHOU EN LAI but he got involved with other things and did not get an answer to the question he wanted. CHOU En-lai had made an inference which was definitely there about New Zealand having troops in Vietnam. Both HOWELL and WILCOX agreed there was a problem over this and if they knew exactly how the Chinese felt about this they could get to the point where they knew how far to go. WILCOX then made the comment that China also had the "other fellow" with all those "marshal plans" and that made them in the same boat. HOWELL thought the only solution would be to talk politics as well as trade so as to get to the bottom of things.

6. **Ron TAYLOR**. When TAYLOR went back to Albania he took a lot of stuff with him which would go in their diplomatic bag to China. WILCOX said it would take too long to send a letter he proposed giving to HOWELL this way.

7. **Entry into China**. WILCOX said the Chinese did not seem to know whether they would lea ve the border open or closed for the 20th Anniversary. The Chinese had a nasty habit of sending a cable about one week before a delegation was about to go. WILCOX said the difficulty in New Zealand was that there was a shortage of people at the higher level and one cannot just throw up everything in order to go there. As far as getting into China went HOWELL said the Chinese did not say anything they did not want the listener to hear. They would not say for instance why one could not go in. HOWELL commented that there was no other visitor at the Shanghai Hotel when he and "Bert" were there.

8. **Trade with Albania**. HOWELL said he thought there was no purpose in trading with Albania. A friend of WILCOX, [redacted] whom HOWELL had talked to in Peking wanted to do some trade with New Zealand (?) and Albania. The only thing they wanted to buy was hides and skins, and the only thing they had to sell was asphalt, tobacco and copper.

HOWELL is apparently going to China about the end of September.

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted]

21/2/4

CS.1.   3.7.1969

CPNZ - Activity in Industry.

1. John A. MANSON told source that Auckland comrades, with the possible exception of William E. SMITH and Raymond B. GOUGH, had done nothing to assist the Chinese seamen on the "Almaric" in their dispute. Terence (B.C.) CREEGAN had done a magnificent job and he told MANSON that it was a wonderful experience.

2. It appeared that the Chinese seamen had decided to wait until they reached New Zealand before they protested because NZ had a Marxist-Leninist Party. They obviously had not realised just how little assistance they would receive.

3. Jan McLEOD (PF) had worked as interpreter on 16-hour shifts. MANSON thought that [redacted] should have been sent to Auckland to assist her. Some (presumably the employers representatives) thought Jan McLEOD was a Maoist, and had brought in a University graduate to interpret. However, he had to talk through Jan McLEOD because the Chinese would not listen to him. MANSON commented that as it turned out, the man was alright.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.

File 21/2/4.
Copies to: D.O.A.
21/2/27
PFs: MANSON, J.A.
SMITH, W.E.
GOUGH, R.B.
CREEGAN, B.C.
McLEOD, Jan
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

According to Source, about 29th May the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Peking, wrote to Vic WILCOX of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, saying that they had received his message - that his greetings were a great support and inspiration to their party and people, and expressing their heartfelt thanks: that the Communist Party of China, nurtured by the great leader Chairman MAO, would certainly unite with the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organisations - with the oppressed people - and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet Revisionist renegade clique as its centre and reactionaries of all countries, and ended by wishing the CPNZ new victories in its struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

SOURCE [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 27th June 1969.

[redacted]

[redacted]

he 21/2/27

[redacted]

10/7

21/2/27.

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE " *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland , *on [date]* 11 June 1969

SUBJECT:

Chinese thank C.P.N.Z. for message of greetings

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has expressed appreciation for the message of greetings sent by the C.P.N.Z. to the Ninth Congress held during April. The message from China reads:-

"We received your message of greetings at the time when the Ninth National Congress of our Party was successfully convened. Your greeting is a great support and inspiration to our Party and people. We hereby express our heartfelt thanks to you.

"The Communist Party of China, nurtured by the great leader Chairman Mao, will certainly unite with the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organisations and Marxist-Leninists the world over, unite with the proletariat of the whole world, unite with the oppressed people and nations of all countries, and carry through to the end the great struggle against imperialism headed by the United States, modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as its centre and reactionaries of all countries.

"We wish you new victories in your struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction."

The message was addressed to Mr. V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the C.P.N.Z.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): D.O.A.   Reference: P.F.   Date: 28.5.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on PF (McLEOD, Hugh John)

Received on 29.5.69   Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]   On 13.6.69

SUBJECT: "P.V." FINANCING - H.J. McLEOD's Views.

1. In a private conversation with source on 11 May 1969 H.J. McLEOD expressed concern over a statement in National Secretariat Circular No 4 dated 29 April 1969 and issued to all Districts and Branches and MALs. 2 copies of this circular are attached.

2. McLEOD's concern is over the opening sentence of the attachment to this circular which states "If overseas sales are cut off then clearly the PV could not carry on." According to McLEOD, this a dangerous reference as it could lead to the CPNZ being proscribed for accepting money from a foreign power. The PV would fail were it not for the fact that the Chinese were buying the paper as this was the only way they could get money for the CPNZ into New Zealand. As Editor, McLEOD would be the first person "in trouble".

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

....

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27 P.F.

NOTE FOR FILE

Charles R. HOWELL - Visit to Victor G. WILCOX.

1. Further to DOA's PF C.R. HOWELL of 17th April 1969, source has now added that during their conversation HOWELL and WILCOX talked of how thoughtless the Chinese were with regard to their cancellation cable for the delegation. Both agreed that the Chinese did not understand the position in New Zealand.

2. HOWELL and WILCOX gave no hint as to the reason for the cancellation.

COMMENT: Presumably HOWELL and WILCOX were referring to a "last minute" cancellation of arrangements for a delegation then preparing to travel to China, probably for the May Day celebrations.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

26th May, 1969.

Note all orig.

R.

File PF.
Copies to: D.O.A. (2)
21/2/27 —
PF: WILCOX, V.G.

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): "NZ Communist Review"
Reference:
Date: May 1969
For File No. 21/2/27
Original on CS Library
Received on
Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]
On 26.5.69

EXTRACT from NZ COMMUNIST REVIEW:

Pages 13-14:

GREETINGS FROM COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND

The Communist Party of New Zealand sends warmest fraternal greetings to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China and to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Marxist-Leninist leader of socialist China and all revolutionary people of the world.

It wishes the Congress the utmost success in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It acclaims the immense achievements of the Cultural Revolution and its effects on developing revolutionary action throughout the world. It welcomes the Cultural Revolution as a higher stage in Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory in the era of building Socialism on a world scale.

It anticipates that the Ninth Congress and its reports will be an invaluable guide and inspiration to all who struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Long live the close comradeship of our two Parties!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and the world revolutionary movement!

Long live Chairman Mao, the Lenin of our era!

(signed) V.G. WILCOX
General Secretary of the
Communist Party of New
Zealand.

April 4.

K. Lie

[redacted]

EXAMINED
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

10,000/3/68—45967 W

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 14 May 1969

SUBJECT:

M/L Parties in revisionist countries

"Genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties and organisations are growing steadily," said Lin Piao in his report to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. This is heartening news for revolutionaries all over the world. Especially heartening is the news of Marxist-Leninist Parties growing up within revisionist "socialist" countries.

Among the greetings sent to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China were messages from the following revisionist-dominated countries: The Communist Party of Germany (M/L), the Hungarian Marxist-Leninists, the Yugoslav Organisation of Marxist-Leninists, and the Communist Party of Poland (M/L).

Greetings were also sent by individuals from Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Greetings were also received from countries where there is open fascist rule. These included the Spanish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) and the Marxist-Leninist Group of Greece.

Marxist-Leninist groups from both France and Italy, where revisionist parties have long held sway, also sent messages. So, too, did many parties and organisations from Africa, Asia and Latin America—the storm-centres of the world.

Greetings were also received from Marxist-Leninist groups in the United States, the leader of world imperialism.

As Mao Tse-tung has said: "The enemy rots with every passing day, while for us (revolutionaries) things are getting better daily."

hie

[redacted]

Copy for 21/2/27.
Orig. on PF EVANS, Roy.

RECEIVED
22 MAY 1969

D.O.A. P.F.
H.Q.

20 April 1969

Roy EVANS

1. EVANS visited WILCOX at his home on 20 April 1969. The main purpose apparently being to obtain a letter of introduction from WILCOX for his planned visit to China in June. According to EVANS he planned to go to China in June, but from what he said it appeared he would be in Hong Kong from 1 May until the end of September. He is of course still in NZ

2. WILCOX wrote him a letter of introduction which included such facts as that EVANS was acting-President of the China Society and had been a member of the Vietnam Committee for four years. WILCOX said that he thought it would be very easy for EVANS to get his visa at the border if he was carrying a letter with WILCOX's signature on it, which was known to them. WILCOX tried unsuccessfully to find some thin paper to write this letter on in case EVANS was searched in which case the letter could be smuggled inside a cigarette. WILCOX told EVANS that he had never been searched.

3. Commenting on the NZ China Society it was mentioned by EVANS that the Society was in a position in New Zealand where it could say a lot of things to people that a political party could not say. They were doing a good job he said, but he did not think it mattered how much they had in a reference library as it was first hand knowledge of a place that counted.

4. Commenting on the Chinese attitude to foreigners WILCOX said that last year the Chinese had stated they found in overseas delegations people who were spying for someone on China and the utmost precaution had to be taken. The CPNZ delegation of last May had to be cancelled for this reason, according to the Chinese, and WILCOX said it was only a temporary measure.

5. EVANS said he was a member of the Labour Party for which he had stood and lost in two elections. He said he was and always had been a radical since his young days.

Source: [redacted]

Eval: B2.

[redacted]

A/District Officer

[redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE " *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland , *on [date]* 16 April 1969

SUBJECT:

C.P.N.Z. hails Ninth Congress as guide for world's people

The Communist Party of New Zealand anticipates that the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China and its reports will be an invaluable guide and inspiration to all who struggle against imperialism and revisionism. This message has been sent by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand to the Chinese Congress.

The full text of the message is as follows:—

The Communist Party of New Zealand sends warmest fraternal greetings to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China and to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Marxist-Leninist leader of socialist China and all revolutionary people of the world.

It wishes the Congress the utmost success in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It acclaims the immense achievements of the Cultural Revolution and its effects on developing revolutionary action throughout the world. It welcomes the Cultural Revolution as a higher stage in Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory in the era of building socialism on a world scale.

It anticipates that the Ninth Congress and its reports will be an invaluable guide and inspiration to all who struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Long live the close comradeship of our two parties!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and the world revolutionary movement!

Long live Chairman Mao, the Lenin of our era!

Committee of the Party.

Then, the Congress proceeded with the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Lin Piao made the political report to the Congress. In the report, Comrade Lin Piao, in accordance with Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, summed up the basic experience of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, analysed the domestic and international situation and put forward the fighting tasks of the Party. Comrade Lin Piao's report was warmly welcomed by the delegates and punctuated by prolonged applause and cheers.

More workers

A total of 1512 delegates are

22c Mike, 2c; O.R.M., 2c; Alex, 2c; Alf, 2c; Ted, 2c; G.D., 3c; Clarky, 2c; W.J., 12c; D.C., 20c; Des, 2c; Slim, 2c; Syd, 2c; Alf (2), 2c; Cyril, 2c.
(Total: $6.05)

DUNEDIN BRANCH.—L.C., $1; T., 40c; J.G., 10c; W., $1; F.L., 50c; Gus, 10c; Les M., 25c; W.Mc, 20c; Lex, 15c; Leo, 20c; G.D., 10c; Bill D., 15c; Club, 20c; Wharf, 15c; Two Seamen, 50c; Burnside, 20c; Hanoi, 25c; Hillside, 15c; Jock Mc, 20c; Mosgiel, 15c; D.C., 10c; Bill P., 20c; Has. T., 15c; Trammy, 25c; Red, 10c; L.D., 50c; F.L., $1; Club, 10c; Branch, $3; H.G., 15c; Bill D., 25c; Reader, 5c; B.T., 10c; J.D., 20c; Wharf, 20c; Mosgiel, 10c; J.G., 10c; McD., 25c; Dave, 20c; L.C., $1; T., 40c; Roger, 15c; Red, 20c; Lex, 10c; Leo, 15c; Jock R., 20c; W., $1; Trammy, 50c; Hanoi, 15c; Burnside, 20c; Les M., 50c. (Total: $17.50)

PALMERSTON NORTH.—B.P.P., 20c; Pumpkins, 40c; The Girls, $1; B.A.P., 12c; R.L., 16c; Z.H., 2c; Anon., 36c; F.D., $1.88; Anon., 10c; G.A., 16c; Pubs, 20c, F.M., $1. (Total: $5.76)

●

Weekly Target .. $80.00
This Week's Total: $108.17

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get them to become active in the protest movement. It is hoped the leaflet will help build the movement to a new high level of protest activity.

The main feature of the campaign will be door-to-door canvassing with the leaflet and anti-Viet Nam war literature, though the widest distribution will also be undertaken.

Auckland has been divided into areas and an organiser appointed for each. Already over $100 has been donated by supporters of the committee to cover the cost of printing, etc.

The meeting also decided to picket the U.S.S. "Platte" on its visit to Auckland and to organise a demonstration on Easter Monday to support the mass G.I. demonstrations against the Viet Nam war being held over Easter in America. These were organised jointly by the Viet Nam Committee and the Council on Viet Nam.

An appeal from the secretary of the Legal Aid Defence Fund was supported. The need for special efforts to help students who were arrested during the sit-in at the U.S. Consulate's office was stressed.

The action of the students was

Lie

[redacted]

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): D.O.C.

Reference: CH/10/12-1406

Date: 16.4.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/7/1

Received on 17.4.69

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]

On 28.4.69

SUBJECT: CPNZ CHRISTCHURCH - Aggregate Meeting.

1. An aggregate meeting of the Christchurch Branches of the CPNZ was held at the home of R.C. BLACKLOCK, Cuffs Road, on the evening of 14th April 1969. ......

....

Instructions from CHOU En-lai.

3. Instructions from Chou En-lai to the CPNZ were read in full by HEGMAN to the meeting. This was a massive script arising out of discussions R.G. HEGMAN and J.A. MANSON had had with Chou En-lai and the No 4 person in the Chinese Central Committee. The main text of this script was that the CPNZ must lead a revolution to the masses more effectively. Firstly on the ideological side as a basis for understanding. It must not expose itself unduly as other Party organisations have done in other revisionist and capitalist camps thus leaving itself wide open to attack, but should give support within the framework of the working class struggle, not divorced from it.

COMMENT: Source stated this was a very lengthy article but it appeared that the correct line for the CPNZ emanates from Peking.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (2 I/C)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From [redacted] Our File: 21/2/27 of

To CS.1. Date 11.4.1969 Your File: of

SUBJECT: CPNZ - Relations with CP of China.

1. It was reported that Rona BAILEY has received two cables from China (Hsinhua) wanting to know why no messages had been received by the Chinese Party Congress from the CPNZ. She had also received an ordinary cable about the Congress.

2. Ron S. [illegible] apparently told BAILEY that he was to publish in the P.V. that a message of greetings had been sent, and BAILEY informed Hsinhua accordingly. In addition, after speaking to John A. [illegible], she sent brief general greetings from the Wellington District approving the revolutionary line, etc.

3. Later, Ray NUNES informed BAILEY that the CPNZ message had not been sent because he considered it had to be ratified by V.G. WILCOX. Joyce M. EWEN was the only one who could see WILCOX and it was expected that she would do so on Friday 4th April 1969.

4. BAILEY then cabled Hsinhua advising that her earlier cable was incorrect, the message had not been sent, and that she hoped to be able to forward the text of the CPNZ message to the Chinese Party on 4th April 1969.

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] CS)

CS [redacted] 21/4

To see. There was evidently some confusion over the Party's failure to forward greetings to the CPC's Congress. Presumably the Party leaderships were pre-occupied with other things!

[redacted] 18/4

[redacted]

File: 21/2/27
Copies to: 21/43/16 ✓
27/2/1 ✓
21/2/5 ✓
PFs: BAILEY, Rona
WILCOX, V.G.
EWEN, J.M. ✓

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 9 April 1969

SUBJECT:

Ninth Congress of China's Communist Party opens

The Communist Party of New Zealand has sent fraternal greetings to the 9th National Congress of the Communist Party of China which opened in Peking on April 1. The Congress, opened by the greatest living Marxist-Leninist, Mao Tse-tung, is being held at a time when the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has won a decisive victory throughout the country.

The Cultural Revolution has prepared excellent political, ideological and organisational conditions for the congress.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao mounted the rostrum at precisely 5 p.m. amidst prolonged and explosive applause. With them were twelve other members of the Central Committee.

Immediately following Mao Tse-tung's opening address the congress elected the presidium. Mao Tse-tung was made chairman, Lin Piao vice-chairman, and Chou En-lai, Secretary-General. All were elected unanimously.

The congress then adopted the following agenda.—

1. The Political Report to be given by vice-chairman Lin Piao on behalf of the Central Committee
2. The revision of the Constitution.
3. Election of the Central Committee.

Then Lin Piao gave the Political Report. Starting on April 2, this report and the draft of the new constitution will be examined and discussed in groups by all 1512 delegates to the congress.

The results of the Great Cultural Revolution can be clearly seen in the composition of the delegates to the congress. Never before has there been such wide representation of party members from amongst industrial workers, from poor and lower middle peasants, and from women members of all fronts. This shows clearly that the working class is indeed exercising leadership in all fields.

There can be no doubt that this congress of the Communist Party of China will lead to great new victories for the people of China in their struggle along the road of socialism. On the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung People's China will become an ever stronger socialist stronghold and firm ally of the world's people in their struggles against imperialism.

(From right) Mao Tse-tung, Lin Piao, and Chou En-lai.

[redacted]

2/2/27

Extract from " The Times " *Newspaper*

Published at London, *on* [*date*] 9 April 1969

SUBJECT: CPNZ - Relation with CP - China.

Tribute of praise for Peking

From EDOUARD DILLON—Peking, April 8

Organizations from 20 foreign countries have so far sent messages to the ninth congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which opened in Peking last week.

This total was reached with the publication today of messages from pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist groups in France, Italy, the Netherlands, and San Marino.

Only four of these messages have an official character, coming from countries where the signatories are in power. They were sent by Albania, North Vietnam, Rumania, and President Sékou Touré in the name of Guinea's Democratic Party and people. The South Vietnam National Liberation Front has also sent congratulations.

The other messages come from Maoist organizations which, in general, are waging a difficult struggle or playing a marginal role in their countries.

The list comprises so far: western Europe—Austria, France, the Netherlands, Italy, and San Marino; eastern Europe—the Marxist-Leninist (pro-Chinese clandestine opposition) Party of Poland; Asia—Thailand, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, a number of organizations in Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa—Azania (South Africa).

Among these messages the place of honour is given to the one from Albania, China's closest ally. This long and enthusiastic message contains a call for revolt addressed to the "real revolutionaries" of the Soviet block. It said that the Chinese cultural revolution showed how revolutionaries within the revisionist countries could rise up and overthrow the "cliques" in power.

The communications from North Vietnam and Rumania, which try to maintain good relations with both China and the Soviet Union, were more formal. However, the two-paragraph greeting from Rumania was of exceptional interest, coming as it does from a country which belongs to the Warsaw Pact, is preparing to take part in the world conference of communist parties in Moscow, and also maintains close relations with Yugoslavia.

Observers noted that the message from the Burmese pro-Chinese Communist Party referred to resolutions to be voted by the ninth congress which will permit "the oppressed peoples of the world to win still greater victories". This was seen as an indication that the congress may vote a resolution in favour of the revolutionary armed struggles in certain countries, particularly in Asia.—Agence France Presse.

Hongkong, April 8.—A healthy, sturdy Mao Tse-tung, appearing in a television programme last night, brought incessant applause and hails of "Long life" throughout Shanghai, the city's radio reported.

Chairman Mao was seen mounting the rostrum at the opening ceremony of the ninth party congress "with firm steps and high spirit", the radio said. "Tens of millions of the broad masses felt infinitely blissful as they saw Chairman Mao nod his head repeatedly and wave his hand to the congress delegates from time to time".—Agence France Presse.

Border island 'shelled daily'

Moscow, April 8.—Chinese border guards are still daily shelling the deserted Damansky Island in the Ussuri river, where Soviet and Chinese forces clashed twice last month, the magazine Sovietsky Sport reported today.

G. P. Sechkin, deputy commander of Soviet Pacific Region troops, told the magazine that the Chinese fire on the island with mortars and machine-guns or send "salvoes of Maoist quotes" through loudspeakers on the Chinese bank.—Agence France Presse.

9.4.69

[redacted]

CS1 P. Lee 2/2/27

[redacted]

4

ITEM 509]

Y70.

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service
Reference: Daily Report No 66
Date: 7.4.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on

Received on

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 30.4.69

New Zealand Communist Party

Peking NCNA International Service in English 2055 GMT 4 Apr 69 W

[Text] Peking, April fourth (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has received a message of greetings from Comrade V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, to the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China. On behalf of the Communist Party of New Zealand, he extends in the message the warmest fraternal greetings to the congress and to Comrade Mao Tse-tung and wishes the congress the utmost success. The message reads in full as follows:

Peking

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

The Communist Party of New Zealand sends warmest fraternal greetings to the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China and to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Marxist-Leninist leader of socialist China and all revolutionary people of the world.

It wishes the congress the utmost success in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It acclaims the immense achievements of the cultural revolution and its effects on developing revolutionary action throughout the world. It welcomes the cultural revolution as a higher stage in Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory in the era of building socialism on a world scale.

It anticipates that the ninth congress and its reports will be an invaluable guide and inspiration to all who struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Long live the close comradeship of our two parties! Long live Marxism-Leninism and the world revolutionary movement! Long live Chairman Mao, the Lenin of our era!

[signed] V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand; April 4, 1969.

[redacted]

[redacted] 30/5

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

21/2/12.

[redacted]

25th March 1969

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

(Attention of Mr R.M. MULLINS)

CPNZ - TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE

1. Please refer to our 21/2/27 dated 14th February 1969.

2. There now seems little doubt that the CPNZ 1969 Triennial Conference will not be held over the Easter holiday period.

3. It is becoming increasingly evident that the CPNZ, from the leadership down, is currently experiencing a period of unrest and discontent. This stems mainly from internal ideological and organisational difficulties which will probably take some time to resolve. It will probably be later this year or even next year before the Party is in sufficiently settled state to hold a triennial conference.

4. Your PM 58/11/4 of 29th January 1969 suggests that Commissioner for New Zealand in Hong Kong may be interested in the above.

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

[redacted]

[redacted]

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): "PEKING REVIEW" Reference: No 12 Date: 21.3.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on CS Library

Received on Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 14.5.69

EXTRACT from PEKING REVIEW, article entitled

STATEMENT BY PEOPLE'S VOICE, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF NEW ZEALAND

PEOPLE'S VOICE, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in s statement on March 12 sternly denounced the Soviet revisionist renegade clique for creating repeated outrageous anti-China incidents recently.

....

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): [redacted] Reference: Date: 14.3.69
For File No. 21/2/27
Original on 21/2/6
Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 1.4.69

SUBJECT: CPNZ - POLITICAL COMMITTEE.

1. It was reported that on Monday 10th March 1969 John A. MANSON visited Rona Bailey's residence at 10.20 am and remained there until 2.45 pm reporting on the Political Committee meeting he had attended in Auckland during the weekend 8th/9th March 1969. He spoke first to Robert H. MITCHELL who was staying with BAILEY, and then to BAILEY and MITCHELL together. MANSON was very disturbed and upset by the dissensions and conflicts within the PC and within the Party as a whole.

....

7. MANSON commented that one of the main divisions within the Party was over the question of the Parallel Party. He explained that when WILCOX returned from China in August 1968 he had delivered a report to the PC. While he was doing so McARA had interjected and asked "What about the Parallel?" - WILCOX had replied "Rubbish the Parallel" but with the intention of stopping McARA interrupting him and not with the intention of being taken literally. Now there is confusion in the Party over WILCOX's unfortunate choice of phrase. This incident, supposedly known only to PC members, had bee reported in material issued by S.W. TAYLOR's Revolutionary Committee. MANSON explained that CPNZ had in the past sent material to the Finsbury Communist Organisation (one of the twelve UK Parties), which in turn had passed everything to TAYLOR - this practice had now ceased.

....

9. MANSON Said that he sympathised with the criticisms and complaints of Patrick J. KELLY but that he would not allow KELLY to force him to take the Wellington District into open conflict with the National Centre. MANSON admitted that he had not given the Wellington District Executive a frank report on his visits to China since August 1968 - he said he could not and furthermore he would not do so.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted] [redacted](CS)

~~SECRET~~

10,000/3/68—45867 W

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

xxxxxx
EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): D.O.C.
Reference: CH/10/10-902
Date: 10.3.69

For File No. 21/2/27 21/871

Original on 13.3.69

Received on

Extracted/Copied by [redacted] xxx
On 18.3.69

SUBJECT: SOUTH BRANCH CPNZ, CHRISTCHURCH.

1. A meeting of the South Branch was held at the home of Peter LOVE, 169 Marshland Road, Christchurch, on Wednesday evening 19th February 1969, commencing at 8 pm.

....

6. HEGMAN spoke about his visit to China and it seems that while there he spent a good deal of time in discussion and study with high Chinese Party officials. HEGMAN said that the only criticism of the NZ Communist Party by the Chinese Communist Government came when HEGMAN spoke with CHOU En-lai. HEGMAN said that CHOU En-lai thought that the NZ Communist Party's greatest weakness lies in its requirement for putting over the mass line more effectively.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

([redacted] DOC)

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): [redacted] Reference: Date: 19.2.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/5/5

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 28.2.69

SUBJECT: WELLINGTON CPNZ - District Executive Meeting.

1. It was reported that a Wellington CP District Executive meeting was held in the Party office on Monday, 17th February 1969.

....

District Executive Meeting

3. Secretary's Report. As the decision to hold an Aggregate meeting had been taken at the previous meeting without regard to the position of the District Committee, it was agreed that all DC members be approached individually and the reasons for calling the Aggregate meeting explained to them. If any of them objected they would have to a DC meeting. MANSON advised that it had been agreed in Auckland that two sections of the report submitted by MANSON and Ralpg G. HEGMAN should be passed to members of Districts; it was still under consideration whether MANSON and HEGMAN would tour other parts of New Zealand. The two sections of the report to be made available were on the discussion the two men had had with the Party leadership in China on the general situation in the world, and the discussion on the higher Party School(s).

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B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): D.O.C.
Reference: CH/10/10-899
Date: 19.2.69
For File No. 21/2/27
Original on 21/8/1
Received on 20.2.69
Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]
On 25.2.69

SUBJECT: CPNZ SOUTH BRANCH, CHRISTCHURCH.

1. A meeting of the South Branch was held at the home of R.G. HEGMAN, 16 Buccleugh Street at 7.45 pm on 5 February 1969.

....

R.G. HEGMAN : Visit to China

4. HEGMAN showed photographs of himself with J.A. MANSON (PF), Chou en lai and other high Chinese Communist Party officials, of children and of the crowds in Peking on the day the Chinese exploded their H. Bomb. It appears HEGMAN and MANSON arrived in Peking the day before the bomb was exploded. HEGMAN kept his talk on a light vein but did not talk about the purpose of his visit or other activities in China. He said that the Red Guards are now called "Revolutionaries." The Cultural revolution had left the big cities where it originated in the middle schools and is now being used to influence the peasants and workers in the smaller centres and hamlets. He said this move was done under the "three-in-one" principle i.e. the worker, the intellectual leader and the U.L.C. representative (it is not known what the initials U.L.C. stands for). HEGMAN continued that some faculties in the Chinese Universities have been completely disbanded and replaced by revolutionary workers plus intellectuals who are adopting the correct line. Most of the photographs shown by HEGMAN were quite innocuous and the only one of any importance showed himself and MANSON with leading Chinese officials.

B.2.

SOURCE : [redacted]

[redacted]
2.I/C.
for District Officer

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ 21/2/27

[redacted]

P.F.

CS.1. 14.2.1969

John A. MANSON - Purchases in China.

1. John A. MANSON told source that he had approached the waterside comrades to raffle the transistor radio he had brought back from overseas for Party funds. The comrades were confident that they could run the raffle with success but they wanted a receipt from MANSON to produce in the event of any enquiries by the Customs Depatment.

2. MANSON said that he had made sure he destroyed the receipt because he wanted no proof of having bought the radio as he brought back goods valued at far in excess of the money he took out of New Zealand with him.

3. Patrick J. KELLY had assured MANSON that there was nothing to worry about - if the wharfies were challenged all that need be said is that MANSON gave it to them as a gift.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted] (Report for 13 February 1969).

[redacted] (CS)

R.

File PF.
Copies to: 21/2/27
21/5/9
21/6/5

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

14th February 1969

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

(Attention of Mr R.M. MULLINS)

VISIT OF NZ COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION TO CHINA.

1. Thank you for your PM 58/11/4 of 29th January 1969 concerning a recent CPNZ delegation to China.

2. You are no doubt already aware that the delegation members, J.A. MANSON and R.G. HEGMAN arrived in Hong Kong from Communist China on 21st January 1969. They arrived back in New Zealand on 24th January 1969.

3. We have had no firm information concerning the CPNZ plans for their 1969 national conference, nor whether any high ranking Chinese officials will be in attendance. Some earlier indications suggested that the Party leadership had considered the possibility of deviating from the usual national conference pattern, but the outcome of this is unknown to date. We shall keep you informed of plans for the 1969 conference.

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

✓ Copy to 21/2/12.

CSA [redacted]

[redacted]
18/2

EXAMINED
20/2/69
[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 12 February 1969

SUBJECT:

Poison pens cannot destroy Mao Tse-tung or disrupt the people of China

Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao

Part of the 40,000

On this page we deliberately show two photos received from China on Monday, February 3. One shows Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao responding to the warm greeting of 40,000 revolutionary fighters from all parts of China assembled in Peking on January 25/1/1969. The other shows a section of the 40,000 expressing their heartfelt feelings.

This event gave rise to yet another attempt by the daily press to turn fact into fiction. Their line is that this event is "blown up" by China to cover up Mao Tse-tung's ailing health, or actual death.

Whatever the press may claim is their motive, their actual plot, is to discredit the Chinese and accuse them of deception. These most disreputable tactics only show, that their fervent wish is father to the thought.

Logical

For all imperialists and their revisionist allies, such thinking is "logical", but certainly not based on reality.

They think that should Chairman Mao pass on, which is the process for all of us, the Chinese would be leaderless and a more easy prey for imperialism and revisionism.

How wrong they are. The continued good health of Chairman Mao — the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, brings great joy and confidence to not only China's 700,000,000, but people in struggle against oppression everywhere.

Should Mao Tse-tung die, his contribution to the world's peoples struggles will live on and help guide people to the goal of Communism Mao Tse-tung's work will never die

Quickly forgotten

It is the fate of all imperialists and scabs to die today and be relatively forgotten tomorrow.

The Great Proletarian Cultural revolution led by Chairman Mao has placed a mighty barrier in the path of those who pine for his death.

Daily the great Chinese people take their future more and more into their own hands. This reliance on people as the solvers of problems and seeing them as makers of history is very much at the heart of the thought, or teachings of Chairman Mao.

Great men influence the course of history, they are not the makers of it, as the ruling class would have us believe.

As Chairman Mao has pointed out again and again, in the years to come there can be many more movements of the masses (cultural revolutions) defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

These can only be led by the party of the masses a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party. None of these things can be destroyed by guns or death, let alone poisoned pens.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.
S.623.

[redacted]

CPNZ DELEGATIONS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

1. In late January 1969, following his return from a visit to Communist China, John Andrew MANSON, Wellington District Secretary CPNZ, discussed some aspects of his trip with other leading Wellington CPNZ members.

[redacted]

2. MANSON stated that there would be no CPNZ delegations to China at all until at least October 1969, and that even this was still undecided.

3. MANSON gave no reason why such visits were to be curtailed again this year (refer to our S.505 of 29th August 1968).

[redacted]

12th February, 1969.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Cs. to see.

4/2

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ 21/2/27

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 6.2.1969

Freda Stephanie ANDERSON - in China.

1. Source was present when John A. MANSON asked Richard L. ANDERSON whether he had received the gift sent to him by Stephanie (F.S. ANDERSON).

2. MANSON said that he had seen a lot of Stephanie in China. It appeared she was making good progress learning the Chinese language and at the same time teaching English. MANSON remarked that two more months would probably wind the whole thing up.

B.2.

COMMENT: Although this latter remark could apply to the affairs of the Modern Bookshop, source felt that it related to F.S. ANDERSON.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

R.

File PF.
Copies to: PFs: ANDERSON, R.L.
MANSON, J.A.
21/2/27
31/1/10
CS.1.

~~SECRET~~

COPY

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.
Orig. on PF HEGMAN,
R.G.

RECEIVED
11 FEB 1969

Christchurch PF.CH.1622

H.Q.(CS.1) 6th February,1969.

Ralph Garven HEGMAN (PF)

INFORMATION

1. According to M.J. HOBSON (PF), R.G. HEGMAN, as a National Committee member of the CPNZ, was invited to Peking not for a convention but for a course of instruction in revised methods, i.e. to attend a school at which representatives from other countries also attended. She said HEGMAN left New Zealand for China before Christmas.

2. She continued that he will be returning to Auckland from Christchurch in March 1969 and as a result a reorganisation of the Canterbury District may eventuate.

B.2.

SOURCE

3. [redacted]

COMMENT

4. It appears HEGMAN is probably now back in Christchurch as on the evening of 5.2.69 cars belonging to members of the South Branch of the CPNZ were seen parked outside his flat at 16 Buccleugh Street.

[redacted]
2.I/C.

District Officer,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

[redacted]
District Officer

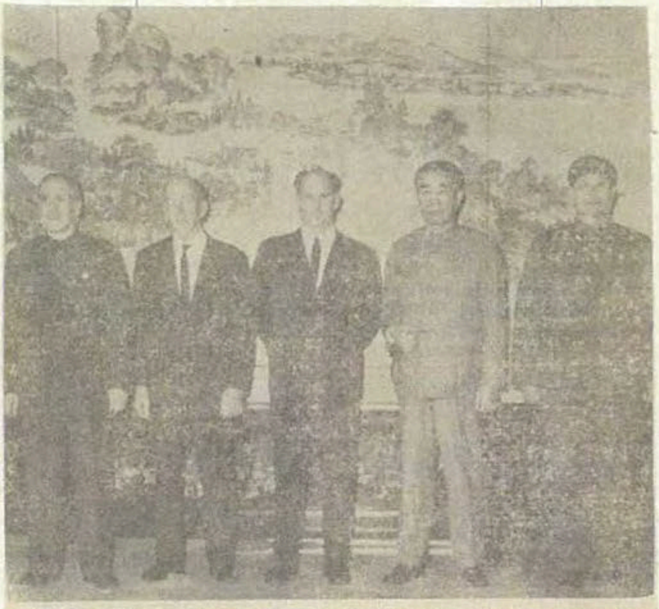
~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 5 February 1969

SUBJECT:



NEW ZEALANDERS IN PEKING: Messrs Jack Manson and Ralph Hegman of the Communist Party of N.Z. after discussions with Kang Sheng (left) and Chou En-Lai (second from right).

R. file

[redacted]

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): D.O.C.
Reference: CH/11/6-348
Date: 4.2.69
For File No. 21/2/27
26/7/10
Original on
Received on 6.2.69
Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]
On 24.2.69

SUBJECT: NZ CHINA SOCIETY, CHRISTCHURCH BRANCH.

1. The above Society held a meeting at the home of O.I. YOUNG, 46 Flockton Street, Christchurch, on 14th January 1969, at 8 p.m. The purpose of the meeting was to hear a talk given by Miss Sylvia Renate PRINCE who is normally resident in London. ....

....

12. After the meeting it was mentioned that Ralph Garven HEGMAN was in China and DUFFIELD expressed the opinion that HEGMAN was being informed in China about the way things could be improved in N.Z. He also mentioned that HEGMAN is a National Executive man. (COMMENT: This presumably refers to the CPNZ). He also commented that he thought it strange that LOCKE, who is the head man of the party in Christchurch, had never been to China.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (2 I/C)

SECRET

21/2/27

[redacted]

P.F.

CS.1. 3.2.1969

Ralph Garven HEGMAN - Possible Return to Auckland.

1. On Wednesday 29th January 1969 source heard Rona BAILEY ask John A. MANSON how R.G. HEGMAN was. MANSON muttered his reply but it appeared to source that MANSON had seen HEGMAN recently, presumably since their return from China and possibly that day, and that HEGMAN may have been on his way through Wellington to Auckland.

2. Later, MANSON mentioned that he would table his and HEGMAN's report on Peking, and source presumed he meant to table it at a Political Committee meeting.

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.
File PF.
Copies to: D.C.A.
21/2/27
21/2/6.

SECRET

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): [redacted] Reference: Date: 3.2.69

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/2/5

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 5.2.69

SUBJECT: CPNZ SECRETARIAT AND NATIONAL OFFICE - Criticism.

1. It was reported that John A. MANSON visited Rona BAILEY during the early evening on Wednesday 29th January 1969. They discussed Party matters for about one and a half hours. ......

....

3. Party Book on China. BAILEY spoke to MANSON about a book on China which it appeared was to be produced by the Party; she said that there had been nothing authoritative on China since Peggy GARLAND's (probably Margaret GARLAND (PF)) effort. At first MANSON condemned this as a stupid idea on the grounds of cost of production and organisation of material, but BAILEY appeared to convince him that it might be a good idea.

....

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

~~SECRET~~

10,000/3/68—45867 W

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): [redacted] Reference: Date: 28.1.69

For File No. ~~21/2/27~~

21/5/5

Original on

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 10.2.69

SUBJECT: WELLINGTON CPNZ - District Executive.

1. It was reported that, following his return from China, John A. MANSON visited Rona BAILEY at her home on Monday 27th January 1969. BAILEY and MANSON discussed several matters affecting the Party and were later joined by Patrick J. KELLY. It was presumed that the ensuing discussions were a Wellington CP District Executive meeting; KELLY informed the others when he arrived that Dennis A. McCARTHY was unable to be present.

....

3. Material for the Chinese CP. MANSON told BAILEY that what the Chinese Party wanted were periodicals such as "Monthly Review", "Overseas and NZ News Review" from the Reserve Bank, "Comment" and a number of student papers. The Chinese Party was very anxious to understand the overall picture of NZ political movements. MANSON also said that many more photographs of demonstrations were required by the Chinese. BAILEY could not understand these requests as she understood that the material she forwarded to Hsinhua was for the Chinese Party; she appeared to be a little annoyed as though her efforts for Hsinhua were being criticised.

....

6. Delegations to China. MANSON advised that there would be no delegations (to China) at all during 1969 until at least October, and even that was not yet decided.

....

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

~~SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

83/2/4 21/2/27

P.O. Box 2790
1124 INCE'S BUILDING
HONG KONG

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND

29/1/69

RECEIVED
30 JAN 1969

16 January, 1969.

Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

Visit of N.Z. Communist Party Delegation to China

Two members of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party arrived in Hongkong from New Zealand en route to Peking on 22 December, 1968. They were Ralph Garman Hegman and John Andrew Manson.

2. Hegman and Manson crossed the border into China at Lowu on 24 December, and their arrival in Peking by air on 25 December was reported by the Hsinhua News Agency. The report said that the NZCP delegation was visiting China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. They were met on arrival at Peking airport by Chen Po-ta, fourth-ranking Chinese leader.

3. Since then no further reports of the visit have been issued by Hsinhua, which is unusual since delegations from foreign Communist Parties aligned with Peking have in the past been accorded considerable publicity, and have paid a call on Mao Tse-tung or Chou En-lai. As at 16 January, Hegman and Manson were apparently still in China, since they have not been recorded as having re-crossed the border at Lowu.

4. We should, incidentally, be interested to know whether the New Zealand Communist Party intends to hold its three-yearly national conference in April 1969 (previous conferences having been held in April 1963 and April 1966). The last two conferences have been attended by a high-ranking Chinese official -- in both cases Liu Ning-yi, a member of the Central Committee with responsibility for liaison with foreign Communist parties, who has fallen out of favour during the

Director of Security,
WELLINGTON.

PM 58/11/4. We should be grateful if you would provide us with the information which would enable us to reply to the enquiry in paragraph 4.

for Secretary of External Affairs
29.1.69.

RESTRICTED

2,

cultural revolution. Should the conference be held this year it will be interesting to see whether Peking sends another high-ranking representative.

(SGD.) W. G. THORP

Commissioner.

C.S. ↑

[redacted] S. to see. Dr. att.

[redacted] 11/2

RESTRICTED

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]
CS.1 24.1.69. P/F

John A. MANSON

1. Source reported that Marioh B. MANSON had received a cable from John A. MANSON to the effect that he would be arriving back in Wellington on Fri 24 Jan 69 by Flt 451 from Auckland. It appeared that MANSON had been very ill with 'flu (presumably while in China) and had already spent one week in bed.

B.2.
SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

R.
File P/F John A. MANSON
Copies 21/2/27
31/1/3
21/5/5

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service
Reference: Daily Report No 14
Date: 22.1.69

For File No. [illegible]/2/27

Original on

Received on

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [illegible]
On [illegible].2.69

NEW ZEALAND CP GROUP MEETS WITH CCP LEADERS

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1131 GMT 18 Jan 69 B

[Text] Peking, January eighteenth (HSINHUA)--Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, standing committee members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, held a talk here today with the delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand, comrades Jack Manson and Ralph Hegman, members of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the C.P.N.Z. The talk proceeded in an extremely warm and cordial atmosphere.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng gave a banquet later in honour of the New Zealand Communist Party delegation.

Delegation's Departure

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT [illegible] Jan 69 W

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand composed of Comrades Jack Manson and Ralph Hegman, members of the Political Committee of the party's National Committee, left Peking for home on 20 January.

Comrade Chou En-lai, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, and others were at the airport to see the delegation off.

R. Lie [redacted] /2

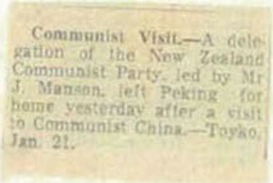
~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Extract from " Press " *Newspaper*

Published at Christchurch , *on [date]* 22.1.1969

SUBJECT: J.A. MANSON (PF) ~ R.G. HEGMAN (PF) : VISIT TO CHINA



Communist Visit.—A delegation of the New Zealand Communist Party, led by Mr J. Manson, left Peking for home yesterday after a visit to Communist China.—Toyko, Jan. 21.

RECEIVED
23 JAN 1969

CS1

[redacted]

file

[redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from " PRESS " *Newspaper*

Published at CHRISTCHURCH , *on [date]* 20.1.69

SUBJECT: J.A. MANSON (PF) & R.G. HEGMAN (PF): VISIT TO CHINA.

Delegation To China

Members of a New Zealand Communist Party delegation visiting China had talks today with the Prime Minister (Mr Chou En-lai) and Mr Kang Sheng, a Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee. The New China News Agency said in a Peking dispatch that the delegation was composed of Messrs J. Manson and R. Hegman. The talks proceeded in an "extremely warm and cordial atmosphere" the agency said. It gave no details.—Hong Kong, January 18.

CSf

RECEIVED
21 JAN 1969

[redacted]

lie 21/2/27

[redacted]

Copy for 21/2/27.

SECRET

[redacted]

CS.1 8.1.69. 21/6/22

WELLINGTON CPNZ YOUTH BRANCH - Meeting of 19.12.68.

INFORMATION

1. On Thursday 19th December 1968 the Wellington Youth Branch held its weekly meeting at the Trades Hall, Vivian Street.

2. Present. Those present included:

C.Y. BUTLER (arrived late)
Brian EVANS
Frederick LYNCH
Thomas POTAE
Michael D. SCOTT : all PF.

3. J.A. MANSON. POTAE said that MANSON was called away unexpectedly to China on a CPNZ delegation. On his return in mid-January MANSON would replace POTAE as Branch Chairman while POTAE is on holiday.

4. Leaflets. After the meeting source obtained two leaflets as follows:

a) Wellington Committee on Vietnam note containing new phone numbers of executive members, giving details of November/December activities.

b) NZ China Society Newsletter dated October 1968.

B.2.
SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

SECRET

21/2/27

Extract from " Star " *Newspaper*

Published at Christchurch , *on* [*date*] 26/12/68

SUBJECT: Visit to China

Visit to China

A New Zealand Communist Party delegation has arrived in Peking to begin a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. The agency identified the New Zealanders as Messrs Jack Manson and Ralph Hegman, members of the political committee of the party's national committee.—N.Z.P.A.-Reuter.

John Andrew MANSON (PF)
Ralph Garven HEGMAN (PF).

RECEIVED
- 8 JAN 1969

[redacted]

Lee 21/2/27.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ THIS COPY FOR → Copy to 21/2/27

PF

18th December 1968.

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

ATTENTION MR. R.M. MULLINS

John Andrew (Jack) MANSON

1. John Andrew MANSON is expected to leave Auckland by air about 20th December 1968 for a two and a half weeks visit to China, and also possibly Albania. Further details are not yet available. He is travelling on an international ticket issued by Sabena Air Lines of Belgium.

2. J.A. MANSON is the Secretary of the Wellington District CPNZ. He is also a member of the CPNZ National Committee and Political Committee, and as such has considerable influence and stature in the Party. He has been an active Communist for 22 years, and in the past has visited Rumania, the USSR, Indonesia and China three times in the course of Party business. It is therefore likely that this visit is of some importance to the CPNZ.

H. E. Gilbert,
Director of Security.

Receipt 1511

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

HQ (CS.1) P.F.

D.O.A. 18.12.1968

John Andrew MANSON.

Further to the recent information that MANSON is travelling to Auckland on Friday 20th December 1968, there is now an indication that he will be departing for overseas on the morning flight from Auckland on Sunday 22nd December.

[redacted]

for Director.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted]

P.F.

CS.1. 17.12.1968

John A. MANSON - Departure from Wellington.

1. Source was informed that John A. MANSON was departing from Wellington for Auckland (at the commencement of his trip to China) on Flight 450 at 2.30 pm on Friday 20th December 1968.

2. Rona BAILEY had a letter to give MANSON for someone in Hong Kong; she would also give him the date of her daughter's Meg arrival in Hong Kong. MANSON said that he would make a point of seeing the person in Hong Kong.

B.2.

COMMENT: Source thought that the name of the person in Hong Kong was something like TAN CHANG.x

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

x TAN KAN of Hsinhua

R.
File PF.
Copies to: 21/2/27
PFs BAILEY, Rona
BAILEY, Meg
D.C.A.

Copy for 21/2/27.

[redacted]

RECEIVED
17 DEC 1968

Christchurch   PF.CH.1622

H.Q.(CS.1)   17th December,1968.

Ralph Garven HEGMAN (PF)

INFORMATION

1. Information has been received that R.G. HEGMAN is to travel to Auckland by air and on 22.12.68 is to depart New Zealand for Hong Kong. He is to return to New Zealand from Hong Kong on 12.1.69.

2. HEGMAN has applied to the Reserve Bank for $280.00 for this overseas visit which he states is in the nature of a holiday.

HEGMAN last went to Hong Kong on 23.4.67 returning to New Zealand on 25.5.67.

SOURCE

3. Manager, Reserve Bank, Christchurch.

COMMENT

4. Further details re flight etc, will be submitted if available. Up to the present Air N.Z. have no record of any booking. As HEGMAN is departing from Auckland the Auckland office may be able to assist.

[redacted]

District Officer

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

[redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from "NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE" Newspaper

Pub[illegible]ed at Auckland, on [date] 16 December 1968

SUBJECT:

History will judge

The Cultural Revolution in China has been variously described but a special statement of the Communist party of New Zealand gives it a mark of world importance.

The statement says *"at the head of the alliance of all the exploited classes and nations stands revolutionary China, - under the Leadership of the Lenin of our time, chairman Mao Tse-Tung. At the head of the other alliance of exploiters and traitors to socialism stand the imperialist leaders and Soviet revisionist leaders."*

Those who make the great declamations about its historical role are not the most objective of historians. Like in the earlier campaign of the "Great Leap", history will be a better judge of the changes which it has brought about. Those who worked for socialist plans and large scale production of heavy industry were described as conservative minded and timid of outlook but events have proved that it was their position which was in line with material possibilities.

The labour diverted into backyard furnaces not only disorganised the economy at a time of natural difficulties but has left heaps of unusable iron across the chinese countryside as a monument to the follies of subjectivism in economic and technical workings.

Among the results of the Cultural Revolution which are now clear, is the disruption of the Communist party by an anarchic mass of youth whose negative activities ultimately posed the problem of how to stop their disruption and get back to school and work. Instead of being the work of genius and spontaneous in character the Red Guards were simply inspired and then used to further a subjective policy against all the cadres of the party who supported planned materialist development. Later the army was sent in with those described as revolutionary cadres to restore a balance and offset the excesses of the Red Guards.

The campaign was developed against the communists who worked for a planned growth and a few of its leaders were made into Aunt Sallies in the great diversion. When the faction directing the campaign felt that the composition of the Central Committee had been changed sufficiently to endorse the decisions they wanted, the enlarged 12th Plenary session of the Eighth Central Committee was called to dump President Liu Shao Chi.

In the campaign against him his whole historical role and character was reversed and he became a "Scab, renegade and revisionist". In its statement the Political committee of the N. Z. communist party joined the chorus of denunciation.

The political committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand supports the decision of the enlarged 12th plenary session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to expel Liu Shao-Chi from the party once and for all, and other decisions.

Those in New Zealand who have studied his books in the past and choose them as suitable textbooks for educational campaigns have now made the great discovery that he has been a long term traitor to Socialism and was working to restore capitalism in China.

Of the members elected at the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party China in 1956 only a small proportion remained while the new additions voted against the line and policy which had been unanimously endorsed at a properly constituted Congress.

At some future time the twelve years overdue Ninth Congress will be held but its role will be limited to what is decided for it by the faction in command and its composition will be such as will endorse the objectives which that group puts forward.

To complete the real achievements of the Cultural Revolution there should be added, the destruction of the Trade Union Federation, the replacing of the leading role of the Communist Party by a mass campaign of adulation of the role of an individual, the disruptive activity in world wide organisations and the propagation of adventurous policies which have produced tragic results in some places.

[redacted]

[redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE " *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland , *on [date]* 11 December 1968

SUBJECT:

21/12

Grey case used to confuse over China

The latest myth eminating from the "usually reliable" news sources of Hong Kong and so loudly extolled by the N.Z. and other Western press reports, has it that "China is concerned that continued detention of Western news correspondent, Grey, will upset its new 'soft line' towards the U.S.."

How low can the capitalist press go? What "bad publicity" can China get for holding Grey under house arrest? China's position is very clear for all to see. Grey will be realeased when the British authorities release the thirteen Chinese newsmen now held in Hong Kong prisons.

The "soft-line" touch is no more than a vain attempt to discredit China in the eyes of the world's peoples. It hinges on the fact that there will be ambassadorial talks between the two countries early next year, shortly after Nixon takes office. The scheme is to slander China and give the impression that the Chinese leaders are seeking an accommodation with the U.S.

This is so much rubbish. Ambassadorial talks have been taking place between China and the U.S. for 13 years. In fact the talks next year will be the 135th. If it hadn't been for U.S. stalling the talks would have been held last month.

The reasons for the talks have always been two-fold. In the first place China has always demanded that the U.S. withdraw all of its armed forces from China's territory in and around Taiwan Province. In the second place it has been to get the U.S. to conclude an agreement on the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

No, China has adopted no "new soft-line" towards the U.S. It has the same principled stand that it has taken all along.

X/ file

[redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE " *Newspaper*

P[illegible]hed at Auckland, *on [date]* 11 December 1968

SUBJECT:

'China will not change its red colour!'

by Frank Collins

Who recently visited China

"The East is Red" is the most popular, widely-heard song in China expressing the spirit of the Cultural Revolution. It fills the hearts of the Chinese people taking the Socialist road.

The N.Z. Communist Party delegation, which recently toured the People's Republic of China, saw for themselves, wherever they went in China, something of the tremendous drive and enthusiasm to go forward and carry the proletarian Cultural Revolution under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung, and the Communist Party of China, through to the end.

Whether deep in the countryside or in workshop and factories of cities. Where the delegation met either the workers or peasants, they heard it repeated: "China will never change its red colour."

They saw the countryside dotted with red flags of the commune work brigades in the fields. The assurance was: there would be a bumper harvest for 1968.

This delegation was to hear at first hand how workers in industry grasped the importance of politics as it applied to this job, how the old management and the capitalist roaders' policies had been taking China back along the road to capitalism again — how it was seen through, and why it got the "chopper".

The Taiyuan Railway Rolling Stock Repair Shops, is a huge repair complex which employs 3700 workers. The delegation (which incidentally included a N.Z. railway worker) was welcomed on arrival by the 30-member Revolutionary Committee.

This committee elected from among the workers themselves had seized control after a bitter struggle from the old management on October 18, 1967 — "When workers unknown before had come on to the political stage to enter the technical spheres and superstructure" said the elected chairman of the committee, a fitter and turner.

As a result: "State targets now are met ahead of time and 2 million Yuan saved."

Fourteen piecework schemes used to operate. Workers were split. The honest worker never knew friend from foe.

In an inspection tour of the huge complex the delegation saw five heavy locomotives that had just been completely overhauled, ready to go back on the "roads."

In the wagon repair section they watched as railway workers loaded newly repaired wagons — painted with camouflage for north Viet Nam.

The delegation became the honoured guests of the railway workers at a concert that evening. The auditorium, where the concert was held, was crowded with workers and their families. There were red posters and portraits of Chairman Mao, with a huge banner across the stage reading: "Evening Party Welcoming N.Z. Communist Party Delegation."

Young talented people (all railway workers), followed with group songs and musical items. Then, a nurse from the Railway Workers' Hospital brilliantly danced excerpts from the famous Chinese ballet, "The White-haired Girl." The N.Z. delegation, mounting the stage, sang three verses from the Internationale, which got them a thunderous burst of applause. Then the whole audience sang "The Internationale." A member of the Revolutionary Committee said afterwards about the visit: "This would not have been possible before the Cultural Revolution."

When the delegation, two days later, left on a midnight train, three comrades from the repair work shop, representing all its workers, arrived at the station to say "Farewell N.Z. Delegation. We will not change our red colour," as they shook hands.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted]

P.F.

CS.1. 10.12.1968

John A. MANSON - Delegation to China.

John A. MANSON told source that he was leaving with a delegation for China on Friday 20th December 1968. He would be away for a maximum of two and a half weeks and was going for discussions.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.

File PF.
Copies to: 21/2/27
31/1/3

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

HQ (CS.1) 31/1/3

D.O.A. 9.12.1968

RESIDENTS OF NZ ON ADVERSE RECORD TRAVELLING ABROAD.

1. [redacted] recently made some passing comments which suggested that the CPNZ is contemplating sending a delegation overseas. It seemed that John A. MANSON was possibly being considered as a member. The names "Steve" (possibly S.H. HIEATT) and "Bob" (possibly R.H. MITCHELL) were also mentioned in a similar context.

2. Source has now advised that following a decision made in Auckland during the weekend 7th/8th December 1968, J.A. MANSON expects to leave on 20th December 1968 for a 2½ weeks trip to China.

3. We would appreciate early advice should details of travel arrangements become available.

[redacted]

for Director.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Extract from "THE DOMINION" **Newspaper**

Published at WELLINGTON, **on [date]** 7 DECEMBER 1968

SUBJECT:

THE DOMINION

INCORPORATING THE N.Z. TIMES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1968

Held without cause

The New Zealand Communist Party's rejection of a request by the Journalists' Association to intercede on behalf of Mr. Anthony Grey, the Reuter newspaperman incarcerated by the Chinese authorities, will have surprised nobody. The journalists' approach was worthwhile only to show up the blind prejudice of the pro-Peking faction of Communists here.

Mr. Grey has been under house arrest since July, 1967. He has never been charged with any offence, let alone tried. His solitary confinement in a room 12 feet square has been broken only twice in the last 16 months when he has been allowed to speak briefly to fellow Britons. He has been denied any new reading material, other than the Peking People's Daily, since August. He exists in a void. He has his guards, but he has no contact whatsoever with Chinese officials. Why is he made to suffer such bestial conditions?

He is a hostage, held in retaliation against the trial and imprisonment in Hong Kong of 13 communist Press employees (not journalists) on charges arising out of last year's riots in the colony. Any suggestion of a "trade", such as the Hong Kong communist papers have recently been hinting at, shocks the colony's population. They have not forgotten last year's violence when 50 lives were lost.

Nevertheless, a swap might yet be negotiated, possibly through the good offices of Pakistan. If that fails, and the chorus of protest from all round the world is unable to crack the wall of Peking's indifference, the United Kingdom Government must, however reluctant it is to weaken what tenuous links remain with China, ban the presence of New China News Agency men from Britain.

Mr. Grey is not the only Briton held. There are known to be 12 others, as well as 12 Japanese, five Americans, two Germans, one Belgian and one Italian in detention, under house arrest or missing. Such cruelty to foreigners damns China in the world's eyes. At some stage, in China's own interests, she will wish to establish more normal relations with the rest of humanity. Her indefensible conduct today piles up the difficulties for her should she choose to be more tolerant and tractable tomorrow.

CS/1

R

hie

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 5.12.1968

Rona BAILEY - May Day Delegation to China.

John A. MANSON told source that it was possible that if she wished, Rona BAILEY might lead the May Day delegation to China.

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.

File PF.
Copy to 21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

"V.C." P.F.

CS.1. 5.12.1968

John Andrew MANSON - Visit to Auckland.

1. It was reported that John A. MANSON was to visit Auckland on 6th December 1968, possibly for a Political Committee meeting. He was to return to Wellington by a flight departing Auckland at 10.35 am on Sunday 8th December.

2. MANSON spoke to Raphael NUNES about the composition of an overseas delegation to China and Albania, and suggested that the matter be held over for discussion by the Political Committee. MANSON told NUNES that the proposal to send one person to do both jobs was contrary to the previous decision and contrary to the direction of V.G. WILCOX, which was that two people should go.

3. MANSON commented to Rona BAILEY that it was proposed that he should be the one person. He was angry with NUNES and told BAILEY that he would refuse to go. He explained the Secretariat action to BAILEY as an endeavour to avoid a showdown in the Political Committee by making a direct recommendation from the Secretariat. MANSON thought that in such an event Ralph G. HEGMAN would probably support him, and this would make it difficult for P.W.G. McARA and WILCOX to come out in opposition.

B.2.

__SOURCE:__ [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

__R.__

File PF.
Copies to: D.G.A.
D.G.C.
21/2/6
21/2/27
21/2/30
31/1/3
PFs: BAILEY, Rona
HEGMAN, R.G.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 4 December 1968

SUBJECT:

Grey's house arrest is mild compared with brutal jailings in Hong Kong!

There has been much ranting and wailing in the daily press of late on behalf of western journalist, Anthony Grey, who has been under house arrest in Peking for the past 16 months. He was confined in retaliation for the crimes of the British authorities in Hong Kong who locked up 30 Chinese newsmen during last year's disturbances.

Thirteen of the Chinese pressmen are still imprisoned in Hong Kong (despite the local press' claim that there were only eight originally and that they have all since been released). Chinese representatives visited them on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of November.

The imprisoned journalists told their visitors of the maltreatment and torment they have suffered since they were locked up. The following are two short examples.

Huang Tse, a Ta Kung Pao reporter arrested while taking pictures of a demonstration, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on trumped-up charges. He was badly beaten up after his arrest. His hearing is now partially impaired because the resulting infection of his ear has never been properly treated.

Wang Ning, a woman reporter of Ta Kung Pao arrested while covering a march and sentenced to three years imprisonment, is now suffering from a gastric ailment and hemorrhage of the gums as a result of malnutrition.

It was revealed at the meetings that about 90 per cent of the patriots imprisoned in the Laichikok Women's Prison had been beaten up and were suffering from gastric ailments because of malnutrition and lack of proper medical care.

Despite their poor health and rough treatment all thirteen of the prisoners assured their visitors that they would not give in and will fight on until final victory.

These are but a few of the facts that the daily press isn't willing to print. It would do well, if it could stop the hypocritical noises long enough, to let the people get an insight into some of these details and let them decide for themselves who are and who aren't the real criminals.

[redacted]

ITEM 509]

Y70

Extract from "THE DOMINION" *Newspaper*

Published at WELLINGTON, *on [date]* 4 DECEMBER 1968.

SUBJECT:

CS.1.

Abortive plea for Communist help

The New Zealand Communist Party will not help obtain the release of Reuter journalist Anthony Grey who is under house arrest in Peking.

The secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, Mr. R. Nunes, yesterday rejected an approach by the New Zealand Journalists' Association in its efforts to have Mr. Grey released. *

The president of the association, Mr. D. J. Fitzgerald, said the association was seeking the assistance of the N.Z.C.P. because of its alignment with the Chinese party.

Although Peking had refused to accept a plea from British journalists on behalf of Mr. Grey, the friendship that existed between the New Zealand Communist Party and Peking might be of assistance.

British government

Mr. Nunes said the N.Z.C.P. did not regard the question as primarily one for the Chinese Government but for the British Government, which was responsible for the Hong Kong authorities.

"We did not notice any protest from the New Zealand Journalists' Association when Chinese journalists were imprisoned in Hong Kong," Mr. Nunes said.

In reply to this Mr. Fitzgerald said the Chinese journalists had been arrested and charged with criminal offences and dealt with by the courts.

But throughout the 16 months of Mr. Grey's confinement, which was believed to have been in retaliation for the imprisonment of the Chinese journalists, no explanation had been given.

The Chinese journalists had since been released.

Reuter's chairman

Chairman of Reuters, Mr W. D. Barnetson, arrived in Auckland yesterday, delighted to see New Zealand for the first time but distressed by the continued detention in Peking of the Reuter correspondent, Mr. Anthony Grey.

"He is never out of our thoughts," said Mr. Barnetson. "His detention by the Chinese is quite unjustifiable and the conditions in which he is being detained are quite inhuman."

Mr. Grey has been detained in Peking in an eight-feet-square room for nearly 17 months. He is guarded day and night.

"Anthony Grey is a very fine chap and we are all praying that he will be released," said Mr. Barnetson.—Staff Reporter and N.Z.P.A.

[redacted]

9/12/68.

[redacted]

File 2/2/27 + [illegible] to CS1.

[redacted]

5/12

Note.
* "Eng Post" of 4-12-68
referred to Nunes as
"Organising Secretary"
of the NZ CP.

[redacted]

21/2/27

Extract from " EVENING POST " *Newspaper*

Published at WELLINGTON , *on [date]* 3 DECEMBER 1968.

SUBJECT:

NZers Seeking Release Of Journalist

The New Zealand Journalists' Association has cabled the Chinese Prime Minister (Chou En-lai) urging the immediate release from house detention of Mr Anthony Grey, Reuter correspondent in Peking.

Mr Grey has been confined to one room of his house for the past 16 months without any explanation being given.

The president of the NZJA (Mr D J Fitzgerald) said today the association is also contacting the New Zealand Communist Party which is allied to Peking, hoping it will use its good offices with the Peking Government.

Though no explanation has been given for Mr Grey's detention it is believed it was in retaliation for the arrest of a number of Communist journalists in Hong Kong at the time. These men have since been released.

It was hoped that, though Peking has refused to accept a plea from British journalists on behalf of Mr Grey, the friendship that exists between the New Zealand Communist Party, and Peking might be of assistance, Mr Fitzgerald said.

M

CS1

[redacted]

A.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~EXTRACT~~/COPY

Form (source): Tourist & Publicity Dept. Reference: Date: Nov/Dec '68

For File No. 2[illegible]/2/27

Original on

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 6.2.69

NEWSPAPER COVERAGE - SOUTH-EAST ASIA -
16 November to 11 December 1968

EDITORIALS

....

Commenting on the refusal of the New Zealand Communist Party of the request by the Journalists Association that it intercede on behalf of Mr Anthony Grey, "The Dominion" of 7 December says "The journalists' approach was worthwhile only to show up the blind prejudice of the pro-Peking faction of communists here."

File

~~SECRET~~

PF
Copy for 21/2/27

29th November 1968.

Dear

Charles Ronald HOWELL and Visitors to Communist China.

Thank you very much for your 83/2/4 of 16th and 30th October 1968, copies of which were forwarded to me. They made most interesting reading and are useful to us.

Although HOWELL may have planned his visit to coincide with China's National Day celebrations and the visit of the CPNZ delegation, his association with the CPNZ is such that he would not overtly identify himself with the Communist delegation.

Yours

H. E. Gilbert.

W. G. Thorp, Esq.,
New Zealand Commission,
1124 Prince's Building,
Chater Road,
HONG KONG.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): [redacted]

Reference: CH/10/38 -104

Date: 28.11.68

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/20/3

Received on 28.11.68.

Extracted/Copied by [redacted]

On 18.12.68.

Note. Extract from report tabled at NZSUP National Committee meeting 9th/10th Nov. 1968.

[redacted]

TRIBUNE

We believe that Tribune has improved in content of New Zealand news and also the selection of overseas news. Many items, sometimes quite important, break shortly after one publication and with a three weekly break are outdated before we can handle them.

The problem of news from other centres is quite important and is still one in which the party is not working as it should. There must be job problems and local news occurring all over the country which would interest our readers and yet we do not get the reports.

To ask trade union officials, workers and the people concerned in any issue for details of the news, is valuable contact work helping to introduce both the paper and the party. Local news cuttings are useful even though a small percentage only may be used, but they can be made more valuable with a few notes attached giving additional facts more suitable for us, or even a confirmation saying the report is pretty full and accurate, if such is the case.

The number of papers sent to each centre has remained static since the last meeting while there has been a small increase in subscriptions. Insufficient effort is being made to increase sales and an improvement is urgent.

12 issues for a dollar is a very convenient and easy form of sale and one which is consistent with increasing circulation without overloading comrades in running about. If the name of the comrade making a sale is sent with the address, his name will be marked on the card and contact can then be made with the subscriber at renewal time if necessary.

The Tribune still remains our most important means of conveying policy and the views of the party. Extending its circulation and reporting for it is a political and organisational challenge to us. If we can improve in these fields we can then make Tribune our collective agitator, propagandist and organiser which are the purposes of its existence.

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" Newspaper

P[illegible]shed at Auckland, on [date] 27 November 1968

SUBJECT:

Triumphs for world's revolutionary forces

Implications of Chinese Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(Statement by the Political Committee of the C.P.N.Z.)

An intense struggle is being waged between two powerful forces in the international arena. One of these forces represents the toiling and oppressed of the world. The other represents the exploiters and oppressors.

One force consists of the alliance of revolutionary socialism with the National liberation movement in the oppressed countries. The other, an alliance of world imperialism with the revisionists who have betrayed socialism.

At the head of the alliance of all the exploited classes and nations stands revolutionary China, under the leadership of the Lenin of our time, Chairman Mao Tse-tung. At the head of the other alliance of exploiters and traitors to socialism stand the U.S. imperialist leaders and Soviet revisionist leaders.

The struggle between the two totally opposed forces is going on in all countries of the world, including New Zealand. Every victory for the forces of revolutionary socialism and national liberation is a victory for the working class and exploited of N.Z. against the people's enemies.

For this reason, the Political Committee of the C.P.N.Z. applauds the triumph of the proletarian cultural revolution in China, which has kept China firmly on the path of revolutionary socialism against all attempts from within and without to turn China back to capitalism.

These attempts, under the leadership of the arch-revisionist Liu Shao-chi, have been thoroughly smashed by the revolutionary workers, peasants and students of China under the great leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China.

Working class victory

This is a victory for the working people of all countries. Had the revisionist and capitalist elements under Liu Shao-chi succeeded, China would have followed the Soviet Union back to capitalism. The working people of the world would have lost a great fortress of socialism.

Now, thanks to the cultural revolution, revisionism has been exposed and routed. The leading revisionist, Liu Shao-chi, has been exposed as a long-time traitor to socialism and the toiling people. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the state power of the working class, has been enormously strengthened and consolidated.

The Policitical Committee of the C.P.N.Z. therefore welcomes the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to expel Liu Shao-chi. It welcomes the other decisions taken at the same plenary session of the Central Committee. It considers that these decisions are landmarks in the strengthening of socialism in China and throughout the world.

Had China followed the Soviet Union back to capitalism what would have happened?

It would have betrayed the heroic struggle of the Viet Namese people as the Soviet leaders are doing. It would have opposed revolutionary working-class struggle in the capitalist countries. It would have told the peoples of the oppressed countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to abandon armed struggle against their imperialist masters and accept permanent slavery.

It would have become a country which sought to exploit other nations as the Soviet revisionists are doing in Eastern Europe today.

The cultural revolution has barred the door to any such developments. The outlook of the great mass of the Chinese people is firmly based on working-class ideology, the ideology of Marxism-Leninism as developed to a new stage by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

This ideology will win over the ideology of capitalism and its mirror image in the working class, revisionism. Imperialism is a dying system. Its bedfellow, revisionism, has a limited life in the countries where it rules at present.

The cultural revolution has shown that there is no inevitablity that a socialist country will return to capitalism. It has shown that socialism is invincible.

file

[redacted]

ITEM 509]

83/2/4 21/2/24

P.O. Box 2790
1124 Prince's Building
HONG KONG

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND

RECEIVED 21 NOV 1968

30 October 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

20/11/68

Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

The Director,
General Duties Division,
Department of Justice
WELLINGTON.

Secretary of External Affairs
20.11.68

VISIT OF NEW ZEALAND COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION TO CHINA

ON P.F. (C.R. HOWELL)

Please refer to our memorandum 83/2/4 of 16 October about the visit to Communist China of a delegation of the New Zealand Communist Party headed by Joy Foulds.

2. According to information received from the Hong Kong authorities, Joy Foulds and Francis Joseph Collins crossed the border into Hong Kong from Communist China on 25 October, 1968. On this occasion Collins' passport number was recorded by the Hong Kong immigration authorities at Lowu as R-106065 issued at Wellington in January 1957. This would appear to have been incorrectly recorded, as when he crossed the border at Lowu on 24 September his passport was recorded as RO-76065 issued in Wellington on 13 November 1967.

PF Collins

3. Jan McLeod (passport number C-213807 issued at Auckland on 7 July 1964) also crossed the border into Hong Kong at Lowu on 25 October 1968. She is most likely the daughter of H.J. McLeod, editor of the "People's Voice". According to Mr. R.J. La Varis (our memorandum of 16 October) Miss McLeod has been studying in Peking. We have no record of Miss Jan McLeod having crossed into China via Hong Kong since 23 July 1967, from which date we have been maintaining records on border crossings by New Zealand citizens.

PF Jan McLeod

C.S.1

[redacted] [illegible]

* Collins PF contains no ref. to an earlier passport.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Commissioner.

R. file 21/2/24

Extracts [illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXTRACTS/COPIES [redacted]
TAKEN [redacted]

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

CS.1. 31.10.1968 P.F.

Francis Joseph COLLINS - Return to New Zealand.

1. Francis J. COLLINS called at the Wellington Party office on Wednesday 30th October 1968 and spoke to Wellington Party members about his visit to China. COLLINS said that he had a close look at Chuan Li; he visited Douglas W. and Ruth M. LAKE and apparently also saw Rewi ALLEY.

Chou En-lai

2. COLLINS brought back for the Wellington CP some pens, a tape recorder and a transistor radio. He had two letters from the LAKEs for Catherine V. KELLY but he had mislaid them, had something (probably a letter) from Rewi ALLEY for Rona BAILEY and also had a Vietnam film.

[redacted]

4. BAILEY knew the LAKEs were returning as she had arranged something (possibly accommodation) for them some time ago.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.

File PF COLLINS, F.J.

Copies to: 21/2/27

PFs: LAKE, D.W.

LAKE, R.M.

ALLEY, Rewi

BAILEY, Rona

LAKE, J.M.

LAKE, P. McK.

LAKE, S.E.

CS.1

Extracts as marked.

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): NZ High Commission
Hong Kong

Reference: 83/2/4

Date: 15.10.68

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on PF (HOWELL, Charles Ronald)

Received on 18.11.68

Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted]

On 11.12.68

SUBJECT: VISITORS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

1. .... Charles Ronald HOWELL called at this office on 15 October 1968 and asked to see the Trade Commissioner.

2. According to information from the Hong Kong authorities C.R. HOWELL, (passport No R03170 issued at Auckland 18 March 1968), Joy FOULDS (passport No R063499 issued at Auckland 12 June 1967) and Francis Joseph COLLINS (passport No R0760650 issued at Wellington 13 November 196), crossed the border into Mainland China at Lo Wu on 24 September 1968. They had all arrived in Hong Kong on 22 September 1968 and had been staying at the Golden Gate Hotel. This hotel has links with the China Travel Service, the Communist Chinese travel organisation. Most visitors to Communist China in transit through Hong Kong whose arrangements have been made by the China Travel Service are accommodated in this hotel.

....

W.G. Thorp

Commissioner.

~~SECRET~~

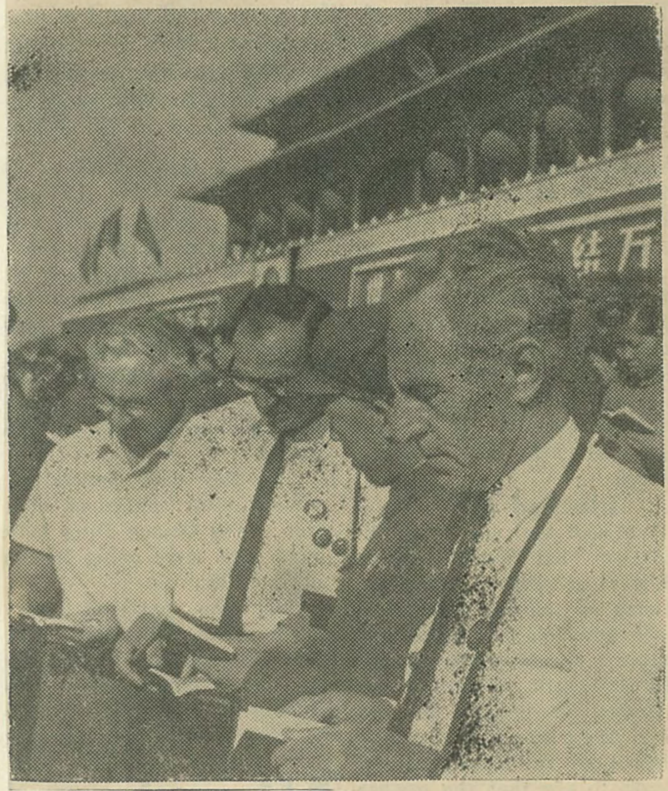
21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 16 October 1968

SUBJECT:

Mao Reviewing October 1 Parade



The Communist Party of New Zealand was represented at the Chinese National Day celebrations on October 1. The photo above shows from left to right Mr W. Higgins, Mr J. Deller and Mr F. Collins. Mrs J. Foulds, leader of the delegation is on the rostrum above.

The New Zealanders were, with other guests from Marxist-Leninist Parties and groups, among the hundreds of thousands gathered in Tien An-Men square to celebrate nineteen years of achievement and the mighty successes, of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party of China.

ITEM 509]

Y70.

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service

Reference: Daily Report No 201

Date: 14.10.68

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on

Received on

Extracted/Copied by [redacted]

On 11.11.68

NEW ZEALAND COMMUNIST PARTY--The national secretariat of the Communist Party of New Zealand issued a statement on 7 October at Wellington warmly greeting the 19th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the splendid victory of the establishment of revolutionary committees in 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions--that is, in all of China except for Taiwan Province. (Peking NCNA International English 1901 GMT 10 Oct 68 W)

[redacted]

See 21/2/27

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source):	Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service	Reference:	Daily Report No 200	Date:	11.10.68
For File No.	21/2/27				
Original on					
Received on		Extracted/Copied by	[redacted]	On	30.10.68

NEW ZEALAND VISITORS LEAVE PEKING FOR HOME

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1427 GMT 10 Oct 68 W

[Text] Peking--The New Zealand Communist Party delegation left here by air today for a visit to other parts of China. It had attended Chinese national day celebrations in Peking at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The delegation will return home after its visit to other parts of the country.

[redacted] File 21/2/27
[redacted]
30/10

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

21/2/27

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 8.10.1968

Francis Joseph COLLINS.

Source was informed that COLLINS would be returning to Wellington from China on 2nd November 1968. It was also mentioned that COLLINS would be bringing back a movie film from China.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.

File PF.
Copies to: 21/2/27
D.O.A.

[redacted]

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source):	Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service	Reference:	Daily Report No 190	Date:	27.9.68
For File No.	21/2/27				
Original on					
Received on		Extracted/Copied by	[redacted]	On	11.10.68

NEW ZEALAND CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Sep 68 W

[Text] Peking--A delegation of the Communist Party of New Zealand arrived in Peking by air on 25 September to attend China's national day celebrations and to visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It is led by Joy Foulds, member of the Auckland district committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

[redacted] file 21/2/27.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

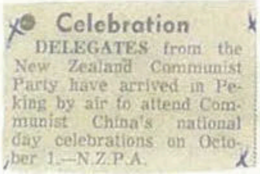
21/2/27

Extract from " THE DOMINION " *Newspaper*

P[illegible]ished at WELLINGTON , *on [date]* 27 SEPTEMBER 1968.

SUBJECT:

CS.1



Celebration

DELEGATES from the New Zealand Communist Party have arrived in Peking by air to attend Communist China's national day celebrations on October 1.—N.Z.P.A.

A.

Lee

[redacted]

ITEM 509] Y70

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): (CS.1)
Reference:
Date: 18.9.68
For File No. 21/2/27
Original on 21/2/17
Received on
Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 2.10.68

SUBJECT: CPNZ PARALLEL PARTY - Recent Policy Changes.

1. On 12 September 1968 Rona BAILEY told source of recent changes in CPNZ National policy on the Parallel Party. According to BAILEY, the Parallel Party is being closed down, and she gave the following account of events leading up to this decision.

2. Shortly prior to the PPP Conference (Wellington, April 1968) V.G. WILCOX was "summoned" to Peking to explain what the CPNZ intended to do during the SEATO/PPP Conference period, and was "hauled over the coals" for the naive way in which the CPNZ was planning to handle the affair.

3. The Chimse, and CHOU En-lai in particular, emphasised that they wanted mass demonstrations, preferably violent ones - held during the SEATO Conference, and they maintained that the PPP Conference would not support CPNZ inspired motions calling for such demonstrations. WILCOX insisted that the CPNZ had correctly assessed the situation, pointing out that the CPNZ had delegates and members of the organising committee, who could all influence the PPP Conference.

4. WILCOX had his way and in the event, despite telegrams sent to the CPNZ by WILCOX, the Chinese were proved correct.

5. According to BAILEY, the Chinese then took the opportunity to question WILCOX closely on the progress made by the Parallel Party. After further argument the Chinese convinced WILCOX that the situation in New Zealand and Australia is very different from the pre-Communist conditions in Russia and China, and suggested accordingly that as an organisation the Parallel Party could achieve little in New Zealand.

....

B.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (I/O)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

DER KLARE BLICK, Bern
No. 10, 1968

HOW DOES THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER READER VIEW THE WORLD?

The accompanying map of the world, with comment, was published by the Peking Peoples Times early this year. It offers a summary of the average Chinese newspaper reader's view of the world. Cuba, the countries of eastern Europe, and the Arabic states are not mentioned.

China: Our great leader, Chairman Mao, personally initiated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This is the first event of its kind in the history of the world. It has gained a decisive victory and means a great step forward to the revolution of the world's peoples. The people of all countries rejoice in the fact that China is becoming ever stronger and unassailable as the center of the world revolution. The people of all the world love Chairman Mao deeply and feverishly study his works. Mao Tse-tung's great and ever victorious thoughts dominate the entire world and are the guiding light for further progress of the revolutionary world population.

The successful explosion of our first H-bomb meant to all people a powerful stimulus toward the world revolution and has brought low the arrogance of American imperialism and Soviet revisionism.

The Soviet Union: The revisionist Soviet leadership clique is reintroducing capitalism to the greatest possble extent. Accordingly, class contradictions are becoming ever more severe. In foreign policy the clique carries on a policy of capitulation and treachery. It is, therefore, an accomplice of American imperialism. The Vietnam problem, the Near East crisis, and the Glassboro horse trade have made the character of the traitors even more evident. For them, the world situation is becoming ever more threatening.

US: The Johnson regime is faced with gigantic domestic and foreign problems. The war of aggression against Vietnam is meeting ever greater reverses. Secretary of Defense MacNamara has been discharged. The flame of the struggle against injustice, lit by the Africans, has ignited over one hundred American cities. The movement of the American people in opposition to the war of aggression in Vietnam continues to develop advantageously.

New Zealand and Australia: The (Marxist-Leninist) Communist parties of New Zealand and Australia hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. They are making a new contribution to the struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

Albania: The revolutionary movement of the Albanian people is developing strongly and has gained a glorious victory. This European light source of socialism shines ever more brightly forth.

Latin America: The Latin American revolution for national independence and democracy is developing progessively. The populations of all Latin American countries light the flame of armed struggle against American imperialism and its puppet governments. As a result of a victorious struggle against revisionism, one Marxist-Leninist party after another has been established.

Vietnam: The war for independence of the people of Vietnam against the US has resulted in an impressive victory. The American imperialists are being exposed to an even more furious attack. During the past year the people and the army in South Vietnam annihilated over 200,000 of the enemy, including over 100,000 American soldiers. During the past year the people and the army of North Vietnam shot down over 1000 American aircraft.

Hong Kong: Our patriotic compatriots in Hong Kong are taking up an

[redacted]

the North Vietnamese say, sees eye to eye with the NLF.

The likely fate of the NLF is to be gradually submerged by the alliance, or by one or more of the other broadly based front groups that Hanoi is now mentioning. Thuy spoke of a "united front of struggle against aggression which is developing in South Vietnam," which may be no more than a general reference to opposition to the war, and the NLF communique itself July 17 referred to "the great solidarity bloc of all the people who, millions as one, have been fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy." Despite the choice of terms, the intention behind the words is clear.

As early as May 31, North Vietnamese spokesmen here had dropped references to the NLF as "the sole authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people" in favor of "the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people," a change that drew attention here.

If the NLF is to be submerged, it will not be entirely without precedent in the history of the Vietnamese Communists.

In November, 1945, North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh was faced with a situation not unlike the situation facing Hanoi in South Vietnam today. He had proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam a few weeks earlier, and he badly needed popular support to face up to the threat of the return of French forces after World War II, and particularly he required the support of the intellectuals, the middle class, and the moneyed capitalists of the cities where the wartime Viet Minh organization had up to then made little impact.

Ho decided to dissolve the Indochinese Communist Party, "in order not to hinder national unity." The decision was represented as coming from the party members themselves.

Secret Directive

A directive circulated secretly among cadres of the dissolved party explained the reasons for the decision:

"The policy of the party must be a flexible one. But any flexibility we show matters little if we keep the name 'Communist Party.' Some landlords, progressive intellectuals and members of religious sects will not wish to follow us, many Communist parties have changed their names, but the aim is always the same: to unite the laboring classes with the true revolutionary party of workers, unite the national and democratic forces against the imperialists and their puppets."

The chances are that the day Le Duc Tho returns to Paris from Hanoi he will be carrying high-level decisions taken in Hanoi. One of those decisions will have been the death sentence for the NLF.

NEW YORK TIMES
7 August 1968

A 'Cooling-Off' Period Over Sabah Reported

Special to The New York Times

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Aug. 6—The Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Abdul Razak, said today that he and the Philippine Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Narciso Ramos, had agreed to a cooling-off period in the Sabah dispute.

Mr. Razak, who is here for the meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, whose members are Thailand, Singapore, Indonesian, Malaysia and the Philippines, said that after the cooling-of period the two countries would discuss means of reconciliation. There was no word on how long the cooling-off period would last.

The Philippines' claim to Malaysia's territory of Sabah, which is in northern Borneo, has threatened to disrupt relations between the two countries.

JAPAN TIMES
1 August 1968

Cloth Sale Reported Stopped in S. China

HONGKONG (Kyodo-Reuter)—The sale of cloth in Kwangtung Province, in south China, has been stopped completely arrivals from Canton were quoted as saying in the South China Morning Post Wednesday..

Previously, cloth was rationed to about three yards per person a year.

The arrivals said that they believed the drastic measure was due [illegible]ruption of production at textile mills brought about by factional clashes.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2 August 1968

Hanoi's peace team is coy on 'Point 3'

By Richard Neff
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Despite a report of "no progress" in the 15th round of Vietnam peace talks here, a key question raised previously in the talks is "still open," according to American spokesmen.

This question concerns the much-discussed "Point 3" of North Vietnam's July 17 memorandum, in which Hanoi confirmed "the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination in the settlement of their internal affairs."

In the July 24 session of the once-a-week peace talks, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, head of the American delegation, had asked just what "Point 3" means. He got no direct answer then, nor in the latest round of talks July 31.

Instead, the North Vietnamese delegates hammered heavily their support of the "political program" of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong. Despite this refusal to clarify Point 3, the question is "still before the meeting"—implying that American delegates will continue to probe for clarification.

Laos prominent in talks

The subject of Laos figured importantly in the July 31 session. Ambassador Harriman read a long statement detailing North Vietnamese infiltration in Laos.

The North Vietnamese delegation counterattacked by saying that the insertion of Laos into talks on the Vietnam war was a "diversionary tactic"—ignoring Ambassador Harriman's reminder that it was the North Vietnamese themselves who first raised the subject of Laos when talks opened here May 13.

Mr. Harriman suggested that the North Vietnamese delegates accompany him to Vientiane, the Lao capital, to talk to the 600,000 refugees from Communist-controlled areas and to talk also to North Vietnamese soldiers who have been taken prisoner in Laos.

Prince assails Hanoi

Though the North Vietnamese denounce the Lao Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, as a "puppet," Mr. Harriman noted that Prince Souvanna Phouma heads a "sovereign, independent, neutral government, fully accepted as a member of the community of nations, and recognized by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, as well as your own government."

He recalled Prince Souvanna Phouma's statement made several days ago in the white book on violations of the Geneva accords of 1962 by the Government of North Vietnam.

In the foreword, the Prince had stated: "We hope that from now on the world will be willing to admit that the Vietnam war also extends to Laos, and that this has been the case for the past 20 years, and that it is escalating on a daily basis as a result of the ambitions of the Hanoi Government to see the Kingdom of Laos one day become a satellite of North Vietnam. . . ."

Ambassador Harriman repeated his earlier charge that the North Vietnamese are continuing "massive infiltration" of South Vietnam. He defended continued American bombing of North Vietnam by saying that most air operations and all B-52 attacks have been confined to the region closest to the demilitarized zone, and that they continue because of North Vietnam's military use of that area.

anti-British struggle for justice. The British imperialists were exposed to a furious attack.

Africa: In Congo (Kinshasa), Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, and Kimpashu [sic] the people have become ever stronger in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and their puppet governments.

Congo (Brazzaville), Kenya, Mali, and Tanzania have gained new victories in their struggle for national independence and in their counterattacks against imperialist subversion.

Europe: The strength of many Marxist-Leninist parties in Western Europe is growing immeasurably. The imperialist cliques are becoming disorganized. The differences between America and France are growing ever more irreconcilable. The breakdown of the American imperialist hegemony in Europe is accelerating hopelessly. NATO headquarters had to be withdrawn from Paris. The devaluation of the pound caused unprecedented chaos in the capitalist monetary system.

India: The armed struggle of the Indian peasants, lead by the revolutionary group of the Communist Party of India, was kindled in March in Takalin/Nasarpali. The same Nasarpali type of peasant movement is blossoming in many places in India.

Laos: The patriotic population and the armies of Laos have liberated two thirds of the territory of Laos. Last year, during the rainy season, they annihilated over 5000 of the enemy. During the same period, 200 American aircraft were shot down.

Thailand: The armed struggle of the people is spreading in 28 of the 71 provinces of the country. During the past two years 1200 of the enemy's troops were annihilated.

Israel: In June, the American and British imperialists and their puppet government in Israel began a war of aggression which enraged the peoples of the Arabic countries and the world against America. The armed struggle of the people of Palestine for liberation of their fatherland has developed.

Burma: The armed struggle of the people, led by the Communist Party of Burma, has developed rapidly. Fighting is going on in 60 percent of the country's territory.

South Yemen: The people of South Yemen has gaimed victory in its armed struggle against the British colonial government. The Peoples Republic of South Yemen was established on 30 October.

- END -

DER KLARE BLICK, Bern
No. 10, 1968

Wie sieht der chinesische Zeitungsleser die Welt?

Diese Weltkarte mit Erläuterungen hat die Pekinger «Volkszeitung» zu Beginn dieses Jahres veröffentlicht. Sie bietet in Zusammenfassun die Sicht, welche der chinesische Durchschnittsbürger von der Welt hat. Kuba, die osteuropäischen und arabischen Staaten werden in de Aufzählung nicht erwähnt.

China: Unser grosser Führer, der Vorsitzende Mao, hat persönlich die grosse proletarische Kulturrevolution eingeleitet. Sie ist ein erstmaliges Ereignis in der Menschheitsgeschichte. Sie hat den entscheidenden Sieg errungen und bedeutet einen grossen Schritt vorwärts zur Revolution der Weltbevölkerung. Die Völker aller Länder freuen sich darüber, dass China als Zentrum der Weltrevolution immer stärker und unangreifbarer wird. Die Menschen der ganzen Welt lieben den Vorsitzenden Mao innig und studieren fieberhaft seine Werke. Die grossen und ewig sieghaften Gedanken von Mao Tse-tung dominieren die ganze Welt und werden zum Licht für den weiteren Fortschritt der revolutionären Weltbevölkerung.

Die erfolgreiche Explosion unserer ersten H-Bombe bedeutete für alle Menschen einen gewaltigen Ansporn zur Weltrevolution und hat die Arroganz des amerikanischen Imperialismus und des sowjetischen Revisionismus gedemütigt.

Sowjetunion: Die sowjetische revisionistische Führungsclique führt bei sich den Kapitalismus in grösstem Ausmass ein. Dementsprechend werden die Klassengegensätze immer heftiger. Im Ausland führt die Clique eine Politik von Kapitulation und Verrat. Dementsprechend ist sie Komplize des amerikanischen Imperialismus. Vietnamproblem, Nahostkrise und der Kuhhandel von Glassboro haben das Wesen der Verräter noch sichtbarer werden lassen. Die Weltsituation wird für sie immer bedrohlicher.

USA: Das Johnson-Regime steht riesigen inneren und äusseren Schwierigkeiten gegenüber. Der Aggressionskrieg gegen Vietnam bringt immer grössere Rückschläge. Verteidigungsminister MacNamara wurde entlassen. Die Flamme des Kampfes gegen das Unrecht, die von den Afrikanern entzündet wurde, hat über 100 amerikanische Städte entzündet. Die von der amerikanischen Bevölkerung getragene Bewegung gegen den Aggressionskrieg in Vietnam entwickelt sich weiterhin vorteilhaft.

Neuseeland und Australien: Die Kommunistischen Parteien (marxistisch-leninistisch) Neuseelands und Australiens halten das Banner des Marxismus-Leninismus hoch. Sie leisten einen neuen Beitrag im Kampf gegen Imperialismus und Revisionismus.

Albanien: Die revolutionäre Bewegung des albanischen Volkes entwickelt sich gewaltig und hat einen glorreichen Sieg errungen. Diese europäische Lichtquelle des Sozialismus strahlt ihre Helligkeit immer weiter aus.

Lateinamerika: Die lateinamerikanische Revolution für nationale Unabhängigkeit und Demokratie entwickelt sich progressiv. Die Bevölkerung aller dortigen Länder entzündet die Flamme des bewaffneten Kampfes gegen den amerikanischen Imperialismus und dessen Marionettenregierungen. Neue marxistisch-leninistische Parteien sind infolge eines siegreichen Kampfes gegen den Revisionismus hintereinander entstanden.

Vietnam: Der Unabhängigkeitskrieg des vietnamischen Volkes gegen die USA hat einen eindrücklichen Sieg zur Folge. Die amerikanischen Imperialisten wurden einem noch wütenderen Angriff ausgesetzt. Volk und Armeen in Südvietnam vernichteten im vergangenen Jahr über 200 000 Feinde, darunter über 100 000 amerikanische Soldaten. Volk und Armee in Nordvietnam haben im vergangenen Jahr über 1000 amerikanische Flugzeuge abgeschossen.

Hongkong: Unsere patriotischen Landsleute in Hongkong nahmen einen antibritischen Kampf um Gerechtigkeit auf. Die britischen Imperialisten wurden einem heftigen Angriff ausgesetzt.

Afrika: In Kongo (Kinshasa), Mozambique, Portugiesisch-Guinea und Kimpashu ist die Bevölkerung in ihrem bewaffneten Kampf gegen Imperialismus, Kolonialismus und deren Marionettenregimes immer stärker geworden.

Kongo (Brazzaville), Kenya, Mali und Tanzania haben in ihrem Kampf für nationale Unabhängigkeit und im Gegenangriff gegen imperialistische Subversion neue Siege errungen.

Europa: Die Macht vieler Marxisten-Leninisten in Westeuropa wächst ins Unmessbare. Die imperialistischen Cliquen werden desorganisiert. Der Gegensatz zwischen Amerika und Frankreich wird immer unversöhnlicher. Der Zusammenbruch der amerikanischen imperialistischen Hegenomie in Europa beschleunigt sich hoffnungslos. Das Nato-Hauptquartier musste aus Paris zurückgezogen werden. Die Pfundabwertung verursachte im kapitalistischen Währungssystem ein präzedensloses Chaos.

Indien: Der bewaffnete Kampf der indischen Bauern, geführt von der revolutionären Gruppe der indischen Kommunistischen Partei, entflammte im März in Takalin/Nasarpali. Vielerorts in Indien erblüht der gleiche «Nasarpali»-Typ der Bauernbewegung.

Laos: Die patriotische Bevölkerung und die Armeen von Laos haben zwei Drittel des Territoriums befreit. Letztes Jahr vernichteten sie während der Regenzeit über 5000 Feinde. In der gleichen Zeit wurden 200 amerikanische Flugzeuge abgeschossen.

Thailand: Der bewaffnete Volkskampf verbreitete sich in 28 der 71 Provinzen des Landes. Während der letzten zwei Jahre wurden 1200 Mann feindlicher Truppen vernichtet.

Israel: Der amerikanische und britische Imperialismus sowie ihr Marionettenregime in Israel begannen im Juni einen Aggressionskrieg, der die Völker aller arabischen Länder und die Weltbevölkerung gegen Amerika empörte. Der bewaffnete Kampf der palästinensischen Bevölkerung zur Befreiung ihres Vaterlandes hat sich entwickelt.

Burma: Der bewaffnete Volkskampf, geführt von der Kommunistischen Partei Burmas, hat sich rasch entwickelt. Auf 60 Prozent des nationalen Territoriums werden Kampfhandlungen durchgeführt.

Südjemen: Das Volk Südjemens hat in seinem bewaffneten Kampf gegen die britische Kolonialregierung den Sieg errungen. Am 30. Oktober gründete es die Volksrepublik Südjemen.

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

P.F.

CS.1. 13.9.1968

Francis Joseph COLLINS - Visit to China.

1. Source was informed that F.J. COLLINS was to leave Wellington at 9.30 am on Thursday 19th September 1968 for Auckland on the first stage of his journey to China. In Auckland COLLINS would stay with Jim and Pearl WOOD (Noel Howard (k.a. James) and Pearl WOOD PFs).

2. COLLINS was a member of a CPNZ delegation, three members of which were from Auckland.

3. John A. MANSON was considering asking COLLINS to bring back with him for the Party a small tape recorder and possibly some pens. He suggested that these could be paid for from the Tea Account.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.

File PF.
Copies to: 21/2/27
PFS: WOOD, N.H. and P.
D.O.A.
21/5/5
21/5/9

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

11th September 1968

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

Attention of: Mr R.M. MULLINS, Defence Division.

CPNZ DELEGATION TO COMMUNIST CHINA

1. Please refer to our letter 21/2/27 dated 7th May 1968.

2. The CPNZ have recently accepted an invitation to send a delegation to China for the 1st October Revolution celebrations. It is to consist of four Party members, and they are booked to leave New Zealand for Hong Kong on 22nd September 1968 by Air N.Z. Flight TE.221. No return bookings have been made.

3. The composition of the delegation is: -

Joy FOULDS (leader)
Francis Joseph COLLINS
William George HIGGINS
James Frederick DELLER.

4. FOULDS, HIGGINS and DELLER are all from Auckland, and COLLINS from Wellington. Joy FOULDS is a member of the CPNZ Auckland District Committee, and her husband and brother are both prominent Party members. She has stood unsuccessfully as a Communist Party candidate in both Local Body and Parliamentary elections. The other three are all long-standing Communists, dedicated to the Party cause, but of no particular significance.

5. It is of interest that there has now been some relaxation of the previously imposed restrictions on delegations visiting China.

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

DISPATCHED
13 SEP 1968
by [redacted]

[redacted]

CST [illegible] [redacted] 6/9

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.
S.515.

11/9/68

[redacted]

CPNZ DELEGATION TO COMMUNIST CHINA

[redacted]

2. A delegation of four CPNZ members is leaving shortly to attend the 1st October Revolution celebrations in China. They are booked to leave New Zealand for Hong Kong on 22nd September 1968 by Air N.Z. Flight TE.221. No return bookings have been made.

3. The delegation consists of: -

Joy FOULDS (delegation leader)
Francis Joseph COLLINS
William George HIGGINS
James Frederick DELLER.

4. Particulars of the delegation are as follows: -

(a) Joy FOULDS, formerly TURNER, nee HOLLISS

Born: 29.12.1931, Christchurch, N.Z.;
Occupation: postal sorter;
Height: 5'2";
Build: heavy;
Hair: brown;
Complexion: fresh;
Passport No: R.063499 issued at Auckland on 12.6.1967;
Remarks: Joy FOULDS is a member of the Auckland District Committee CPNZ. Her husband, John FOULDS, is a CPNZ National Committee member, and her brother, Rex Chell HOLLISS, is also a prominent Party member and Assistant Editor of the PEOPLE'S VOICE. She first came to notice in 1956, and has been continuously active in her work for the Communist Party ever since. In 1957, as Joy TURNER, she attended the 6th World Festival of Youth in Moscow. She has also stood unsuccessfully as CP candidate in both Local Body and Parliamentary elections.

(b) Francis Joseph COLLINS

Born: 17.1.1906, Wanganui, N.Z.;
Occupation: boot-clicker. Vice-president Wellington Footwear Operatives' Union;
Height: 5'6";
Build: thickset;
Hair: curly;
Complexion: swarthy;
Passport No: R.076065 issued at Wellington 13.11.1967;
Remarks: COLLINS has been a member of the CPNZ since 1942, and is an ardent worker for the PEOPLE'S VOICE, both as a contributor and as a seller.

2./ ...

(c) William George HIGGINS

Born: 29.6.1915, London, England;
Occupation: fitter, Railway workshops;
Height: 5'7";
Build: medium;
Hair: dark, curly, greying;
Complexion: dark;
Passport No: U.K. D.897226 issued at Wellington 6.9.1968;
Remarks: HIGGINS first came to notice for Communist Party activity in 1953, since when he has been a steady worker for the Communist cause.

(d) James Frederick DELLER

Born: 3.3.1916, Sheffield, England;
Occupation: carpenter;
Height: 5'10";
Build: slim;
Hair: black, curly, balding;
Complexion: dark;
Passport No: U.K. D.846599 issued at Wellington 8.3.1968;
Remarks: DELLER has been a member of the CPNZ for at least 15 years. He is a faithful, somewhat naive and willing worker for Communism.

[redacted]

11th September, 1968.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Copies to PFs: ✓FOULDS, Joy
✓COLLINS, F.J.
✓HIGGINS, W.G.
✓DELLER, J.F.

[redacted] 21/2/27

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 6.9.1968

Francis J. COLLINS - Visit to China.

1. Source reported that F.J. COLLINS had been given his tickets for his forthcoming visit to China. He was responsible for doing his own bookings for travel from Wellington to Auckland.

2. COLLINS was to take a couple of small packets to China for Rona BAILEY.

3. The leader of the delegation of which COLLINS was a member was Joy FOULDS, who was not known to COLLINS.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] CS)

R.
File PF.
Copies to: D.O.A.
21/2/27
PFs: BAILEY, Rona
FOULDS, Joy.

[redacted]

21/2/27

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of ~~CS1~~ copies
~~(T.S. only)~~ 29/8.

RECEIVED
- 5 SEP 1968

From D.O.A. Our File: AK 10/51 of
To H.Q. Date 4 Sept. 1968 Your File: 21/2/27 of 23 Aug. 1968

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA

1. The CPNZ delegation to the 1 October celebrations, comprising:

Joy FOULDS (PF) ✓
Frank COLLINS (ir) PE
William HIGGINS (PF) ✓
James DELLER (PF) ✓

is to leave NZ for Hong Kong by Air NZ flight TE 221 on 22 September 1968.

2. Air fares were paid for in Hong Kong. Our contact was unable to provide information about return travel bookings. It is possible that these have not yet been made.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]
S.R.J.
District Officer.

[redacted]

[redacted]

A. Lie 21/2/27.

Copy ✓ 31/1/3.

[redacted] ✓ Cards to 4 PFS.

[redacted]

...COPIES
TAKEN

[redacted] Could you please prepare letters to DM/SCO, & Ext Affairs.

[redacted]
4/9.

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

20,000/2/68-44648

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From [redacted] Our File: 21/2/27 of
To CS.1. Date 2.9.1958 Your File: of

SUBJECT: James F. DELLER/Francis J. COLLINS - Visit to China.

John A. MANSON told source that James F. DELLER was going away (to China) next month with Francis J. COLLINS.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (C3)

[redacted]

File 21/2/27
Copies ✓ J.F. Deller
✓ F.J. Collins
✓ 21/43/2. [redacted]
✓ D.O.A. (2)

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

15,000/3/66—17712D

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

29th August 1968

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

Attention of: Mr R.M. MULLINS, Defence Division.

DELEGATIONS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

1. Please refer to our letter 21/2/27 dated 7th May 1968.

2. We have recently heard that the CPNZ have accepted an invitation to send a delegation to China for the forthcoming October Revolution celebrations. It therefore appears as though there has now been some relaxation of the recent security measures in that country, at least in the case of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

✓ Copy to 21/43/11.

DESPATCHED
30 AUG 1968
by [redacted]

C[redacted]

[redacted] File [redacted] 1/9

[redacted]

21/2/27 (CS.1)

29th August 1968

[redacted]

DELEGATIONS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

[redacted]

2. We have recently heard that the CPNZ have accepted an invitation to send a delegation to China for the forthcoming October Revolution celebrations. It therefore appears as though there has now been some relaxation of the recent security measures in that country, at least in the case of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

Yours

H.E. Gilbert
Director.

[redacted]

DISPATCHED
29 AUG 1968

[redacted]

[redacted] Note.

ASIO letter 8127 of 14-8-69
filed on 21/48/11.

[redacted] /5/69

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.
S.505.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DELEGATIONS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

[redacted]

2. We have recently heard that the CPNZ have accepted an invitation to send a delegation to China for the forthcoming October Revolution celebrations. It therefore appears as though there has now been some relaxation of the recent security measures in that country, at least in the case of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

[redacted]

[redacted]

29th August, 1968.

[redacted]

DISPATCHED
29 AUG 1968
by [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted]

[redacted]
CS.1.　　　　26.8.1968　　　　P.F.

Francis Joseph COLLINS - Proposed Visit to China.

John A. MANSON informed F.J. COLLINS he should pencil in his plane bookings. He should leave Wellington on 19th September 1968.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

R.
File PF COLLINS, F.J.
Copies to: 21/2/27
31/1/3
D.O.A.
D.O.C.

[redacted]

21/2/24

NOTE FOR FILE:

Source reports that following an invitation in early August from the CCCPC Peking to send a delegation to 1st October celebrations, Vic WILCOX has accepted and advised Peking that the following delegates will leave Auckland on 22nd September and will require tickets prior to that date:-

Joy FOULDS;
Frank COLLINS;
William HIGGINS; and
James DELLER.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 23rd August 1968.

[redacted] file 21/2/24. n fwd to CS1 2

Copy 31/1/3;
Copies PFS. (4);
Copy DoA. [redacted] 8/8

EXTRA [redacted]
TAKEN

21/2/27

[redacted]

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 16.8.1968

Francis Joseph COLLINS - Visit to China.

Francis J. COLLINS told source that he expected to go to China in October 1968.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

COMMENT: This indicates that at least some of those chosen for the October delegation were members of the cancelled May Day delegation.

[redacted](CS)

R.
File PF: COLLINS, F.J.
Copies to: D.O.A.
D.O.C.
21/2/27
31/1/3

[redacted]

Copy for 21/2/27.

21/43/11.
S.435.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

CPNZ DELEGATIONS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

[redacted]

[redacted]

2. To date we have heard nothing specific to indicate that the suspension of CPNZ delegations to Communist China has been lifted. It now appears, however, that the CPNZ believes that a Party delegation may visit China later this year, possibly in October.

3. We would be interested to hear of any indications that other Communist Party or front organisation delegations to China were effected by the same ban, and if so, whether there are any other indications that the ban may be lifted in the near future.

[redacted]

10th July, 1968.

[redacted]

DISPATCHED
11 JUL 1968
by [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

Form (source): D.O.C. Reference: PF.CH.888 Date: 26.6.68

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on P.F.(WILCOX, Victor George)

Received on 27.6.68 Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 4.7.68

SUBJECT: V.G. WILCOX - Visit to Christchurch.

1. A reliable source has reported being present at an informal meeting held at 16 Buccleugh Street, Christchurch, when V.G. WILCOX spoke of various matters. Among those present were: -

BLACKLOCK, Ralph Comyn
HEGMAN, Ralph Garven
RHODES, Alan Alfred

The idea of the meeting was that WILCOX should meet some of the Christchurch comrades - he had met the Canterbury District Committee the previous night.

4. ..... WILCOX said that in Peking, LIU Shao-chi stated that the crux of Marxist-Leninist doctrine lay in a proper understanding of the "Law of Contradictions and of Opposites". LIU said it was regretful that in New Zealand there was this contradiction of armed power being vested in capitalist interests when it should rest with the peoOple.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (2 I.C)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27 49

Extract from "N.Z. HERALD" Newspaper

Published at __________, on [date] 4/6/68.

SUBJECT:

- 6 JUN 1968

Whips Are Out As Economy Lags

NZPA - Reuter **Hongkong**

The New Zealand economy is in a pretty bad way, according to the pro-Peking monthly magazine Eastern Horizon, published in Hongkong.

An article in the magazine said that Maoris were fighting South Vietnamese in Vietnam, unemployment was mounting, beer drinking was confined mainly to single men and alcoholics, racehorses were being whipped, house building was slowing down and many New Zealand farmers were up to their necks in debt.

The article was signed "P.J.A."

Commenting on extended drinking hours, it said drinking was mainly confined to single men and alcoholics.

"The average married man, even when his wife and family allow the added expense, is just not there when it comes down to 'serious drinking.' He cannot afford it," the writer said.

Prices Down

Wool prices were down and the New Zealand farmer had taken to growing wheat, much of which was formerly imported.

"How one would like to take a New Zealand farmer to China and show how productive the country can become," he added. "What a garden the Chinese could make of our countryside.

"The rugged New Zealand farmer requires an average of 200-300 acres to run his 1000 sheep, and very often he is up to his neck in debt.

"The amount of energy expended in fencing the farms to make them all separate concerns is prodigious. They even use helicopters to drop fencing material in high country.

"This is so much waste of energy and time, but New Zealanders cannot see why. This is true freedom, they think."

The author of the article is Mr P. J. Alley, of Christchurch.

A retired reader in civil engineering at Canterbury University, Mr Alley told the Herald last night: "I wrote it months ago and had given it up as lost."

Mr Alley, whose brother Mr Rewi Alley lives in Communist China, last visited the country in 1966.

[redacted]

Lee 21/2/27.

[redacted] /6

EXAMINED 4 1 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ 21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

About mid-April NUNES informed the CCCP Peking that the political assessment on the Wellington PP & P Conference and on SEATO despatched to HSINHUA by the Wellington correspondent, Rona BAILEY, should not be considered the Party assessment of the Conferences. The official Party position was contained in the statement by WILCOX in the PEOPLE'S VOICE of 10th April.

NUNES informed the CCCP that there was no blame to be attached to the Wellington HSINHUA correspondent in this respect.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 17th May 1968.

original on [illegible] 30/1/26

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

HQ (C8.1)　　　　　　　　　　　　21/43/11
D.O.C.　　　　15.5.1968　　　　CH/10/10-881　1.5.68

DISPUTES WITHIN THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

1. Please refer to para. 7 of your CH/10/10-881 of 1st May 1968, (CPNZ South Branch, Christchurch), outlining HEGMAN's version of the reasons for the cancellation of the CPNZ's May Day delegation to China.

2. This provided an interesting sequel to earlier information on the same matter. The earlier part of the story follows for your information.

3. The composition of the usual CPNZ delegation to attend the May Day celebrations in China was the subject of discussion by the CPNZ early in February 1968, and by the end of that month a delegation of three had been selected for a five weeks' visit. Firm bookings were made in mid-March for the delegation to depart from N.Z. on 24th April 1968.

4. Victor G. WILCOX returned to New Zealand on the 27th March after an eleven-day visit to China and on the 4th April told some leading Party members in Auckland that while in China, he had been advised that all delegations to Communist China had been cancelled. He added that this was on an international basis and not specifically related to New Zealand. WILCOX gave the "official excuse" that the Chinese were too occupied with the cultural revolution to entertain visitors, hinted that there were other reasons, and also mentioned that the Chinese had experienced trouble of some sort with earlier delegations. Although WILCOX had protested to the Chinesd against the decision, he realised that it would be difficult for the Chinese to make an exception for the CPNZ.

5. As it transpired, of course, the delegation's trip did not eventuate, and it seems reasonable to assume that HEGMAN's version of the reason for cancellation is coming

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

According to Source, about mid-April the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China informed V.G. WILCOX Auckland that no foreign guests had been invited this May, and that the CPNZ delegation would have to be postponed until later in the year.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 10th May 1968.

C/1. Have there been any further developments to this. Perhaps you could brief me when convenient [redacted]

— discussed [redacted] 16th May [redacted] /5.

R. File 21/2/27.
Copy 21/43/4 ✓
[redacted]

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

While in Peking, about mid March, V.G. WILCOX asked NUNES in Auckland to prepare for International Revisionist Activity in Wellington on 29th March 1968.

/ PPP I.A. Conference

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 10th May 1968.

~~Sf.~~

[redacted]

~~R.~~ File 21/2/24.

Copy 21/2/5.

[redacted]

/5.

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

21/2/15.

CS.1.

CPNZ FINANCES - Sale of China Tea.

1. A study of recent reports concerning the Party's sales of China tea reveals that the turnover is of some magnitude. However, as we do not know the terms under which this tea is imported, we cannot assess resulting profits.

2. On 18th April 1968, J.A. MANSON stated that 2,100 cases of tea were expected to arrive from China at the end of the month. On 29th April it was reported that the Wellington CP had ordered 700 boxes out of a total order of 1,000 boxes, leaving 300 boxes for Auckland. It was also stated that the CPNZ had placed a third order for 1,000 boxes and had asked the Wellington CP if a further 1,000 boxes should be ordered for them. The decision on this was not known.

3. The price for a 5 lb box of tea has to date been $2.50. This is to be raised shortly to $2.80, as a result of the NZ currency devaluation.

4. There may be some confusion in these reports over boxes and cases. If it is true that 2,100 cases of tea were expected to arrive at the end of April, and assuming that the cases are of the usual "tea-chest" size, there would probably be eight 5 lb boxes in each case. This would make a total of 16,800 boxes of tea of 5 lb each, and the total sales value would be $47,040.00 at $2.80 a box. This seems an enormous amount of tea to dispose of, and it seems more probable that boxes were meant.

5. It appears likely that the total number of boxes ordered from China in recent months is 3,000. Total sales value of this quantity would be from $7,500 (old price) to $8,400 (new price).

6. The ordinary retail price of tea in the shops is $1.80 per 5 lbs, so the CPNZ China tea is expensive by normal standards.

7. At a guess of a 10% profit margin, the CPNZ might be expected to benefit to the tune of $840.00 at the new price of $2.80 a 5 lb box for a sale of 3,000 boxes.

25 cents per box (5 lb)

10th May, 1968.

[redacted] (CS.1/RO)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

7th May 1968.

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

Attention of: Mr R.M. MULLINS, Defence Division.

DELEGATIONS TO COMMUNIST CHINA

1. The usual CPNZ delegation to China for the May Day celebrations did not take place this year, and the circumstances surrounding the cancellation may be of interest to you.

2. The composition of the delegation was the subject of discussion by the CPNZ early in February 1968, and by the end of the month a delegation of three had been selected for a five weeks visit. Firm bookings were made in mid-March.

3. Victor G. WILCOX, the Party's General Secretary, returned to New Zealand on 27th March 1968, after a 11-day visit to Communist China, and on 4th April 1968 told some leading Party members in Auckland that all delegations to Communist China had been cancelled. He added that this was on an international basis and not specifically related to New Zealand. WILCOX gave the "official" excuse that the Chinese were too occupied with the Cultural Revolution to entertain visitors, hinted that there were other reasons, and also mentioned that the Chinese had experienced trouble of some sort with earlier delegations. Although WILCOX protested to the Chinese against the decision, he realised that it would be difficult for the Chinese to make an exception for the CPNZ.

4. More recently the District Secretary of the CPNZ in Christchurch told members there that the reason for the cancellation of the delegation was because of a stepping up of security measures within China. He stated that even delegations from insignificant backward countries in South America had had agents of the CIA or other anti-Communist organisations infiltrated into their ranks. New Zealand delegations are not suspect, but they must suffer with the rest as a result of the more stringent security measures. He added that reports of arrests in China are true to some extent, but no New Zealanders have been involved.

5. Because of the Christchurch District Secretary's standing in the CPNZ, we feel it can reasonably be assumed that he has been made aware of the facts, and that his version of the real reason behind the cancellation is near the truth. Similarly, it is felt that he would have related the information fairly accurately.

✓ Copy on file 21/43/11

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

C [redacted] 15

DISPATCHED
- 8 MAY 1968
by [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

EXAMINED
16/5/68
RR

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27. —
8.371.

[redacted]

[redacted]

CPNZ DELEGATION TO COMMUNIST CHINA

[redacted]

2. On 24th April 1968, Ralph Garven HEGMAN, the Christchurch District Secretary of the CPNZ, stated to a small group of Party members to the effect that "there would be no New Zealand delegation to the Chinese May Day celebrations because of a stepping up of security measures within China". He added that "even delegations from insignificant backward countries in South America have somehow had within their ranks agents of the CIA or anti-Communist organisations. NZ delegations are not suspect but they suffer with the rest of those excluded because of more stringent security measures. Reports of arrests in China are true to some extent, but no New Zealanders have been involved in these arrests".

3. It is recalled that in early April, when making his first announcement of a possible cancellation of delegations to China, V.G. WILCOX hinted that the Chinese had experienced trouble of some sort with earlier delegations. While of no obvious significance at the time, it now seems that he was hinting that the Chinese had had security troubles with a previous delegation (or delegations).

4. While HEGMAN made his comments to a group of ordinary CPNZ branch members, we feel that his version of the real reason for the delegation cancellation is nearing the true facts. As a member of the CPNZ National Committee and of its Political Committee, it can reasonably be assumed that HEGMAN would have been made aware of the true situation, and would relate the information fairly accurately.

[redacted]

7th May, 1968.

[redacted]

Copies to D.O.A.
21/43/11.

DISPATCHED
- 8 MAY 1968
by [redacted]

e8 [redacted] /15

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

P/F

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From [redacted]

Our File: P.F. of

To CS.1. Date 29.4.1968 Your File: of

SUBJECT: Richard Lambert ANDERSON - Return to Wellington.

1. Source reported that R.L. ANDERSON had arrived in Wellington from his visit to China at 6 pm on Thursday 25th April 1968. ANDERSON had spent 2 days in Sydney on the way home. He had not advised anyone that he was arriving and he had not been met at the Airport.

2. John A. MANSON had told ANDERSON that he was lucky to have gone to China when he did because there were to be no more delegations until further notice.

3. ANDERSON reported that the LAKE children (Douglas Wm. and Ruth Mary LAKE (PFs)) were well. They were all living and working in the No 2 Machine Tool Factory in Peking - only Janne was at the University. Rewi ALLEY was not very well - he had high blood pressure and he was over-weight.

4. MANSON arranged for ANDERSON to meet him and Rona BAILEY at 2 pm on Monday 29th April 1968 to discuss the Modern Bookshop.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

[redacted]

R.

File P/F.

Copies ✓21/2/27

✓ ✓
PFs. DW & R M. Lake

✓ Alley.

✓26/1/3.

✓31/1/1[redacted]

/5.

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66—17712D

21/2/27

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of ~~[illegible]~~ copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A. Our File: AK 10/1 of

To H.Q. Date 26. 4. 1968 Your File: of

RECEIVED
- 7 MAY 1968

SUBJECT: CPNZ - Delegation to Communist China.

The CPNZ received a cable which apparently referred to future delegations visiting Communist China. It appears that a delegation may visit China later in the year, possibly October.

SOURCE: [redacted]
EVALUATION: B.3.

COPY ON [redacted]
COPY FROM

[redacted]
District Officer.

[redacted]

[redacted] File 21/2/27

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CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

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Copy for 21/2/27.
Orig. on 21/2/5.

D.O.A. AK 10/1
H.Q. 24. 4. 1968

RECEIVED
30 APR 1968

CPNZ - NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Further to our AK 10/1A of 21.3.68, para.5.

The bookings made by Joy FOULDS, James Frederick DELLER (PF) and Francis Joseph COLLINS (ir) for flight TE.221 on 24 April 1968 were cancelled.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

SECRET

[redacted]

P.F.

CS.1. 22.4.1968

John A. MANSON - Enquiry about a Hawker's Licence.

1. It was reported that John A. MANSON had enquired from the Wellington City Council what action was necessary to obtain a hawker's licence.

2. In a subsequent conversation MANSON mentioned that 2,100 cases of tea were expected to arrive (from China) at the end of April, and it was assumed that the hawker's licence was required to sell the tea. MANSON told Patrick J. KELLY that he (MANSON) was not eligible to apply for a licence because he had a criminal record.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

Form (source): J.I.B. (NZ) Reference: JIB (NZ) IR 2/68 Date: 19.4.68

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/43/4

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 17.5.68

EXTRACT from

INTERVIEW REPORT No 2/68

Area: Communist China

Date of Information: 6-13 December 1967

....

Page 4:

The Cultural Revolution and Propaganda

......

10. Propaganda drives continue unabated. Victor WILCOX, the New Zealand Communist leader and "friend of the Chinese people" is highly regarded in China. In fact, source, a New Zealander himself, gained unsolicited kudos at one time through being a compatriot of the leader of a pro-Chinese Communist party. Some of WILCOX's speeches have been recorded and are played over loud-speaker systems for the edification of English speaking visitors. These speeches are highly emotive and misleading about conditions in this country; they claim that both labour conditions and racial relations here are bad. Source added that he had heard that in June 1965 WILCOX took a Maori concert party to Canton and persuaded some of these people to make derogatory remarks on the latter subject.

....

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

SECRET

[redacted]

P.F.

CS.1. 18.4.1968

Francis J. COLLINS - Trip to China.

Source reported that John A. MANSON in a phone call to COLLINS informed him that the trip to China was definitely off.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

SECRET

~~[illegible]~~

21/2/27

Extract from " N.Z. TRUTH " Newspaper.

Published at WELLINGTON, on [date] 16 April 1968.

SUBJECT:

IDOL MIGHT LEAVE VIC RED-FACED

HONG KONG (Special to Truth): New Zealand Communist Party boss Vic Wilcox got the usual glad-hand treatment he receives in China when he made his last pilgrimage to Peking the other week.

Portly Wilcox, in real life a prosperous chicken farmer on the outskirts of Auckland, is something of a demi-god to the fanatical Chinese Reds.

Of course, they don't know he is only head of a tiny Communist Party with barely 400 members. They are told he is their chief comrade from New Zealand and think he is Prime Minister.

Still, Wilcox isn't doing too badly in the in-fighting that is going on within the Communist brotherhood.

Because he heads a bunch of theoretically violent revolutionaries — most of them centred in well-paid Government jobs—he is wooed by both Peking and the Russians.

His voice is influential because New Zealand's is the only Red party in the Western world—except Albania—that toes the blood-and-guts line put out by Chairman Mao.

He's a real good bloke, according to the Peking propagandists.

Wilcox carried his Mao-badge and baggage through Hong Kong on his way from the Promised Land back to New Zealand. He spent about three weeks in the opaque utopia that is Red China.

He travelled back to Hong Kong via rail from Canton.

China watchers—reporters who make a 24-hour-a-day stand on Kowloon railway station where the train from China comes in—said Vic was looking calm and contented when he got back to civilisation from Mao's paradise.

But he may have some explaining to do to the party faithful back at home. One of the ideological gods of the Kiwi Communists is a convinced, dedicated and determined revolutionary called Rewi Alley.

Big trouble

And Rewi is reported to be in big trouble in Peking—the latest and in many ways the most surprising victim of the national lunacy that is the Cultural Revolution.

For, like three British Reds under lock and key in the no-trial, no-nonsense "people's republic," he is said to have been jailed.

If this is so and if news of it comes out of China, Vic might be in trouble with the comrades back in the country which supports him and peacefully lets him put forward his suggestions that it should be overthrown by violent revolution.

Alley has been in China since before it was even Red.

He is one of the "old school tie" clique of international Communism—one of the few who bet on Mao and won when the chances of a Red takeover in prewar China were slim.

Alley is regarded with something just the other side of worship by the misguided intellectuals who make up a strong minority of the New Zealand Communist Party.

Because of their admiration for Alley, they could rebel against Big Vic if they find that their ideal Red was thrown into jail while the head of their party was in China.

Copies to PF. REWI ALLEY
21/2/27
21/43/11
[illegible]

21/2/27.

Extract from "Weekly News" **Newspaper.**

Published at — , **on [date]** 15 April 68.

SUBJECT: CPNZ relations with CP China

KIWI IN PEKING: Chou En-Lai and Kang Seng gave a banquet for the general secretary of the N.Z. Communist Party, Mr V. G. Wilcox (left), after talks in Peking.

15 APR 1968
WEEKLY NEWS

Weekly News

WORLD SCENE

CB Sub

File

[redacted]

ITEM 509]

800 pads/5/65—2970 D

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]
CS.1. 5.4.1968 P.F.

Francis Joseph COLLINS - Visit to China.

1. John A. MANSON told source that F.J. COLLINS was arranging his own billet in Auckland at the commencement of his trip to China.

2. MANSON had been informed that the trip for "Ken" (?), the Trade Union man, was off and that he expected to be advised officially of this within the next few days. MANSON informed Patrick J. KELLY of this, saying 'The lad's trip is off'.

B.2.

COMMENT: Source had no suggestions as to the identity of "Ken".

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of C.C. copies
(T.S. only)
~~28/3~~

RECEIVED
16 APR 1968

From D.O.A. Our File: AK/10/1 of

To H.Q. Date 4th April 1968 Your File: of

SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z. - DELEGATIONS TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

1. Our AK/4/62A of 4.4.68. also refers.

2. On Thursday, 4th April, Victor George WILCOX (PF) ✓ told other Party members in Auckland that all delegations to Communist China have been cancelled; this is on an international basis and not specifically related to New Zealand. WILCOX gave the "official" excuse as being that the Chinese are too busy with the Cultural Revolution; but he indicated that this was only partially the reason. He also mentioned that the Chinese had experienced trouble of some sort with earlier delegations.

3. While in China recently, WILCOX had apparently argued against the cancellation of the forthcoming May Day delegation, but had not received a decision one way or the other. WILCOX is awaiting a cable from Peking containing a decision. Little hope is held by the CPNZ that the May Day delegation will go, as it is realised that it would be difficult for the Chinese to make an exception to their rule.

Evaluation: B.2.

Source: [redacted]

COPY ON [redacted]
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[redacted]

DISTRICT OFFICER.

[redacted]

[redacted] R. ✓ File 21/2/27.
✓ Copy to 21/43/11.

[redacted] 8/4.

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service
Reference: Daily Report No 62
Date: 28.3.68
For File No. ~~P.F. (WILCOX, Victor George)~~ 21/2/27
Original on
Received on
Extracted/Copied by [redacted]
On 19.4.68

CS1 to see

BRIEFS

V.G. WILCOX, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, has left Peking for home after a friendly visit to China. Kang Sheng, Standing Committee member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, saw him off at the airport. Also present were New Zealand friends in Peking. [Text] (Peking NCNA International English 1348 GMT 26 Mar 68 W)

[redacted]

R. File 21/2/27.

[redacted]

19/4

~~SECRET~~

10,000/5/66—20142 P

21/2/27.

Extract from "EVENING POST" Newspaper

Published at WELLINGTON, on [date] 27 March 1968.

SUBJECT: Relations with CP – China.

Top NZ Red Coming Home

PEKING, March 26. — The General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand. (Mr V G Wilcox) has left Peking for home after a friendly visit to China.

Kang Sheng, standing committee member of the Polit Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, saw him off at the airport. —NZPA-Reuter.

R [redacted]

file 21/2/27.

[redacted] 8/3

(TEM 509)

~~SECRET~~ 21/2/27

[redacted]

CS.1 25.3.68.

F.J. COLLINS - VISIT TO CHINA:

1. Source reported that F.J. COLLINS was to leave Auckland for China on Wednesday 24 April 1968, but the CPNZ National Centre wanted to see him in Auckland on Monday 22 April 1968.

2. COLLINS had asked for money for thirty days, and MANSON gave him a cheque for the full amount, saying that it was at the rate of £16.10.0. a week.

3. MANSON told COLLINS that he should make his air bookings Wellington/Auckland with NAC, and explain that his tickets were coming from overseas, and he would present them when the tickets arrived.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D.—16

fo File Ref: 2/2/27

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No. 2/2/27.

Title: ~~Re~~ CPNZ Relations with CP of China

Further relevant information ~~re:~~ Article "Comrade VG Wilcox in Peking"

is filed in ~~file No.~~ ~~Re~~ Peking Review No 12

as folio No. of

Date: 22 March 68.

Cross reference made by CS1.

Initials: [redacted]

Section: CS1

Date: 13/6

50 pads/8/65—8465 P

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27
30/1/26.

NOTE FOR FILE

COUNTER CONFERENCE - CPNZ POLICY

1. DOA informed me today by telephone that V.G. WILCOX in Peking recently telegraphed the following message to Ray NUNES in Auckland: -

> "PREPARE FOR INTERNATIONAL REVISIONIST ACTIVITY
> WELLINGTON 29 MARCH 1968".

DOA informs me that the CPNZ National Office is puzzled as to the meaning of the telegram.

2. If WILCOX is referring to the SEATO counter-conference he has probably been instructed in Peking that that conference is considered revisionist. If this is so, and if the CPNZ follows his instructions, there could be a sudden volte face in CPNZ policy regarding the conference.

3. I have checked with P.S; the date 29th March has no significance to him in the context of the series of Government-organised meetings and conferences occurring about that time.

4. The text of the telegram above should not be disclosed to anyone outside this office without reference to C.S.

22nd March, 1968.

[redacted] (CS)

EXAMINED 23/11/68 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

COPY FOR 24/2/27 —

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Orig. on 21/2/5

Copy No.
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From D.O.A. Our File: AK 40/4A of
To H.Q. Date 21.3.68. Your File: of

SUBJECT: CPNZ - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

1. At the meeting of the CPNZ National Secretariat on Thursday 21 March 1968 the Conference on Peace, Power and Politics in Asia was discussed ....

....

May Day Delegation

5. It was discussed as to whether or not this delegation should all return together as Joy FOULDS (PF) wanted to call on her daughter in Australia for two or three days and James Frederick [illegible] (PF) wanted to see his daughter ([illegible] DELLER , in) in Brisbane. It was agreed that the delegates should meet before they left China and pass all their views on to the leader who could report at a later date. Joy FOULDS is to be told if there was anything urgent she was to return immediately. The delegation is to depart from New Zealand on Wednesday 24 April, TE.221 and return from Hong Kong on 29 May.

S.Z.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]
District Officer

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Extract from "DOMINION" Newspaper.

Published at WELLINGTON, on [date] 21 March, 1968

SUBJECT:

THE Communist Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai (right) toasts the general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Mr. V. Wilcox, during a Peking banquet given in his honour by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Photo and caption from official Communist source.—Radiophoto.

[redacted]

File 21/2/27

[redacted]

21/3

ITEM 509]

21/2/27

Extract from "Otago Daily Times" Newspaper

Published at Dunedin, on [date] 20/3/68

SUBJECT: Wilcox feted

Wilcox Feted

Hong Kong.—Mr V. G. Wilcox, secretary-general of the New Zealand Communist Party, attended a modern Peking opera with the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, and other Peking leaders, the New China News Agency reported.

Other guests at the opera rose and applauded Mr Wilcox as he entered with Chou, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching, propaganda chief Kang Sheng and other high party officials, the agency said.

Mr Wilcox responded by waving his copy of the thoughts of Chairman Mao.

After the performance, the New Zealand Communist leader went on stage with the Premier, Chiang Ching and Kang Sheng and shook hands with the cast.

Victor George Wilcox (Pro)

RECEIVED

[redacted]

file 21/2/27

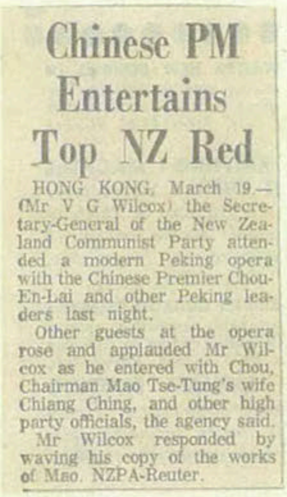
[redacted]/3

21/2/27.

Extract from "EVENING POST" Newspaper.

Pu hed at Wellington, on [date] 19 March 1968

SUBJECT:



Chinese PM Entertains Top NZ Red

HONG KONG, March 19.—(Mr V G Wilcox) the Secretary-General of the New Zealand Communist Party attended a modern Peking opera with the Chinese Premier Chou-En-Lai and other Peking leaders last night.

Other guests at the opera rose and applauded Mr Wilcox as he entered with Chou, Chairman Mao Tse-Tung's wife Chiang Ching, and other high party officials, the agency said.

Mr Wilcox responded by waving his copy of the works of Mao. NZPA-Reuter.

[redacted]

R.

file 21/2/27.

[redacted] 1/3

ITEM 509]

G.D.D.—16

21/2/27

File Ref: ~~PF.~~

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No. 21/2/27.

Title: CPNZ-Relations with the CP China.

Further relevant information re: Subject's visit to China - March '68, + attending Opera with Premier Chou-En-Lai. Evg. Post Cutting.

is filed in file No. P/F V.G. Wilcox.

as folio No. ——.

Date: 19. 3.68

Cross reference made by CS1.

Initials: [redacted]

Section: CS1.

Date: 20-3.68

50 pads/8/65—8465 P

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service
Reference: Daily Report No 55
Date: 19.3.68
For File No. ~~[illegible]~~ 21/2/27
Original on
Received on
Extracted/Copied by [redacted]
On 18.4.68

NEW ZEALAND CP HEAD SEES MODERN PEKING OPERA

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1720 GMT 18 Mar 68 W

[Excerpt] Peking--Comrade V.G. Wilcox, secretary general of the Communist Party of New Zealand, attended a party here tonight specially arranged in his honor. Accompanied by comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Chiang Ching, Hsieh Fu-chih, Wu Fa-hsien, Wang Tung-hsing, and Yeh Chun, Comrade Wilcox saw the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Taking the Bandits' Stronghold," presented by the No 1 Peking opera company.

[redacted]
R

file 21/2/27

[redacted]
18/4

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service
Reference: Daily Report No 54
Date: 18.3.68
For File No. P.F.(~~WILCOX, Victor George~~)
Original on
Received on
Extracted/Copied by [redacted]
On 9.4.68

For instance, a heavy machinery plant built with the Soviet assistance in Ranchi, Bihar State of India, cost 22 million dollars in capital outlay. But it has produced only 1 million dollars' worth of products in the last 7 years. The Indian authorities revealed that in the fiscal year 1966-67, the Indian Government enterprises, with an investment of more than 6 billion dollars, suffered losses in excess of 10 million dollars because of stockpiling of their products. This has caused strong indignation among the Indian people.

It was under such circumstances that Kosygin, chieftain of the Soviet revisionists, during his India trip in January this year, acceded to a request of the reactionary Indian Government to buy wagons and other heavily overstocked products of the Indian bureaucrat capital enterprises, by way of helping the Indian reactionaries to temporarily overcome their difficulties and to soften the Indian people's anger at the Soviet revisionists' "assistance" and the Indian Government enterprises.

In accordance with the will of the Soviet revisionists, profits earned by the reactionary Indian Government in the wagon deal will be restricted to buy Soviet machines and other equipment. The Soviet Government has already urged its Indian counterpart to buy Soviet planes for civil aviation. Soviet revisionism is actually keeping India as its dumping market, a practice of the imperialist countries for economic infiltration.

CHOU, OTHERS GREET NEW ZEALAND CP LEADER

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1543 GMT 17 Mar 68 W

[Text] Peking--Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held a talk here this afternoon with Comrade V. G. Wilcox, secretary general of the Communist Party of New Zealand. The talk proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere, fully embodying the militant proletarian revolutionary friendship between the communist parties of China and New Zealand. Later, comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng gave a banquet in warm welcome for Comrade V. G. Wilcox.

Visit Knitwear Mill

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1645 GMT 17 Mar 68 W

[Text] Peking--Comrade V. G. Wilcox, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, yesterday visited the Peking General Knitwear Mill. He was accompanied by Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih, chairman of the Peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Comrade Wilcox praised the men of the 8341st unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army who are helping the left in the mill and the revolutionary workers and staff of the mill on the important victories they have won in the great proletarian cultural revolution by closely following the strategic plan of the great leader Chairman Mao.

He advised the revolutionary workers and staff of the mill to be always loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, and constantly and ceaselessly to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way so as to seize even greater victories.

continued overleaf ....

Q [redacted] R. we 21/2/27. [redacted] 4-68

~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

The revolutionary workers and staff held a grand rally to welcome the New Zealand CP leader. Shouting 'Long live Chairman Mao!" they waved red-covered "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung" to salute Comrade Wilcox.

Comrade Wilcox made a speech full of revolutionary friendship. He said that he warmly greeted the great victories won by China in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the brilliant victories of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people and the leader of the whole of the world Marxist-Leninist movement.

The victory of China's great proletarian cultural revolution ensured that there would be no return to capitalism in China, such as had occurred in the Soviet Union, Comrade Wilcox stated. "The great cultural revolution is a sharpened dagger pointed at the rotten heart of imperialism headed by the United States." He declared, "Your victory is our victory. It helps us in our conditions of struggle."

The New Zealand Communist Party leader praised the Chinese People's Liberation Army for its achievements in the work of helping the left, helping industry and agriculture, exercising military control, and giving military and political training.

All this was done under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade in arms Comrade Lin Piao, Wilcox said. His speech was warmly applauded by the workers and staff of the mill.

Then Comrade Wilcox was shown round various workshops, all of which are decorated with portraits of Chairman Mao and quotations from him. The New Zealand comrade was told that the workers read quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung at the beginning and end of their work shifts, and that, when leaving, they jotted down in the log books the quotations that they used in solving some problems for the reference of the next shift.

Comrade Wilcox declared to leading members of the mill's revolutionary committee and 8341st unit of the PLA stationed in the mill: "The victory achieved in the mill is the victory for Mao Tse-tung's thought."

BANK OF CHINA REFUSES WESTERN MONEY EXCHANGE

Paris AFP in French 1050 GMT 18 Mar 68 C (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Text] Peking--Jean Vincent dispatch--The Bank of China suspended its Western currency exchange operations last Friday. Businessmen passing through Peking since then have been unable to exchange their European currencies for Chinese yuan. The Bank of China has not accepted any dollars for the past 7 months.

The measure is doubtless a temporary one and appears to be a precaution against the crisis of gold and the dollar which, according to Chinese commentaries, risks involving a general devaluation.

China's prudence may also result from the disturbing effect that the last devaluation of sterling is believed to have had on the Chinese treasury, which is rumored to have suffered a loss of several hundred million dollars because of it.

21/2/27

Extract from "N.Z. HERALD" Newspaper.

Pu shed at AUCKLAND, on [date] 15 March, 1968.

SUBJECT: 21/2/27

MR. WILCOX BACK IN CHINA

NZPA - REUTER - COPYRIGHT
HONGKONG

The general secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party, Mr. V.G. WILCOX, arrived in Peking yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party, the New China news agency reported.

He was welcomed at the airport by Kang Sheng, member of the standing committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Copy on P/F V.G. Wilcox.

[ITEM 509]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.
H.Q.

AK 10/1A

14. 3. 1968

RECEIVED 2 APR 1968

CPNZ - NATIONAL SECRETARIAT

1. At a meeting of the CPNZ National Secretariat on Thursday 14 March 1968 the following points were amongst those discussed:

May Day Delegation

2. This to leave Auckland on Wednesday 24 April, returning on or about Wednesday 29 May. It was agreed that the three members concerned (i.e. Joy FOULDS (PF), Francis Joseph COLLINS (ir) and James Frederick DELLER (PF) should all apply for the full amount of travelling funds. A briefing is to be held on the Tuesday, either morning or afternoon, the difficulty being to get V.G.WILCOX (PF) in for it. The three delegation members are to be paid five weeks wages.

October Delegation

3. Harold Alexander OSTLER (PF) reported that Daisy Evelyn HIGGINS (PF) had been very pleased that William George HIGGINS (PF) had been asked to go, and that he would "make it by hook or by crook" no matter what the cost. Wellington has sent up a name for this delegation, and it was again mentioned that John Edwin CHRISTIE (PF) from Whangarei was nominated for the delegation. Those present agreed that a National Committee member may go as leader.

4. Discussion on the Veterans' Delegation is to be left until WILCOX returns and reports. In the discussion on correspondence, it was mentioned that a letter had been received from John Gibson LOCKE (PF) who had apparently lost his Union position.

Conference on Peace, Power and Politics in Asia

5. It was agreed that the "People's Voice" should run something on this, as the Party's objective was to get rank and file representation. OSTLER pointed out that this was a problem in Auckland as a number of Unions were prepared to support the Conference, but they were not prepared to send local delegates. OSTLER mentioned that Raymond Bernard GOUGH (PF) and Stanley Hooper HIEATT (PF) were going and also Jack (John Findlay EWEN (PF), who, if he could not represent a group of schoolteachers, he would go as a representative of the China Society. EWEN remarked that a number of S.C.R. people would be going and also people from Medical Aid, Peace Council, Peace for Vietnam Committee and a number of individuals. If OSTLER was unable to attend (because of his wife's health), John Andrew MANSON (PF) was to represent the National Committee.

Printery

6. Discussion was held on the employment of an extra person at the "Printery".

(a) Donald Hugh ROSS : OSTLER remarked that it would probably be impossible for ROSS to change houses and also impossible to live on the wages.

2/.....

~~SECRET~~

It was also pointed out that if ROSS was employed, there would be the most terrible battles at the Printery on ideology etc.

(b) "Young Jack" (John R.H. GABOLINSCY (PF)) : Most likely bet and has potential but more of an outdoor leader which is where the Party want him. EWEN has an excellent impression of him.

(c) Richard Kemp FOWLER (ir) : Has writing ability, tons of enthusiasm, a quick mind and very good spirit, and by nature a back-room boy. It was mentioned that FOWLER was not a member, but this did not matter as it was not because he did not want to be.

(d) Donald Gair McRAE (PF) : Described as an able writer, but too old and too far behind the Party's progress.

(e) Phil SIMMONS (ir) of Tokoroa : Does a lot of letter writing; his general political understanding is pretty good; and here also the question of shifting was a problem.

(f) Mention was also made of someone from the far south, who had writing ability, no family, and was a bachelor.

Of these suggestions the most favourable was FOWLER but it was finally decided not to make an immediate decision as the right person must be got. Jack MANSON and Rona BAILEY were to be asked for suggestions.

Communist Review

7. An article by Ralph Comyn BLACKLOCK (ir) was on hand but it was agreed that although it contained some very useful material it could not be published as it was, especially the parts which dealt with Party organisation.

SOURCE: [redacted]

EVALUATION: B.2.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

original on 21/2/5

21/2/27 G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service Reference: Daily Report No 52 Date: 14.3.66

For File No. P.F. (WILCOX, Victor George)

Original on

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 9.4.66

NEW ZEALAND CP OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN PEKING

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1549 GMT 13 Mar 66 W

[Text] Peking--Comrade V.G. Wilcox, secretary general of the Communist Party of New Zealand, arrived here this evening on a visit at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee. He was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Kang Sheng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, and New Zealand friends now in Peking.

[redacted]

To file 21/2/27

[redacted]

10/4

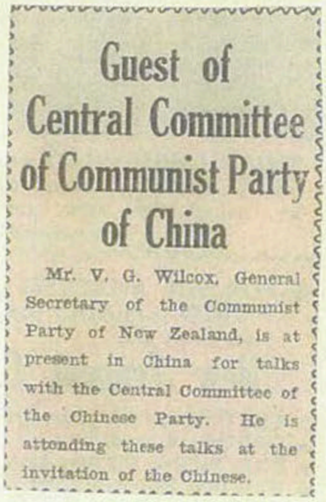
~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

*Extract from "*PEOPLE'S VOICE*" Newspaper.*

P ished at Auckland*, on [date]* 13 March 1968

SUBJECT:



Guest of Central Committee of Communist Party of China

Mr. V. G. Wilcox, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, is at present in China for talks with the Central Committee of the Chinese Party. He is attending these talks at the invitation of the Chinese.

[redacted]

file [redacted]

18

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 7.3.1968

Francis J. COLLINS - Visit to China.

Source reported that F.J. COLLINS was going to China for the May Day celebrations. COLLINS would be away for a maximum of five weeks; he was apprehensive about taking leave from his job in case he was sacked. COLLINS would leave New Zealand about 10 days before May Day, arriving in Peking 3 days before May Day. He would probably leave about 22nd April 1968.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

2/2/27

D.O.A.　　　　　　　　　　P.F.
H.Q.　　　　1 March 1968

VISIT TO CHINA OF V.G.WILCOX

RECEIVED
5 MAR 1968

WILCOX is booked as follows :-

10.3.68	TE.221	Auckland/Hong Kong	(1 hour in Sydney).
24.3.68	TE.222	Hong Kong/Sydney.	
27.3.68	TE.556	Sydney/Auckland.	

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]
District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

P.F.
S.289

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

Victor George WILCOX

[redacted] [redacted]

2. Victor George WILCOX, travelling alone, is booked to leave Auckland for Sydney by Flight TE 221 on Sunday 10th March 1968. After one hour's stop-over in Sydney the Flight continues to Hong Kong, arriving the same day.

3. WILCOX is booked to return by Flight TE 222 from Hong Kong to Sydney on 24th March 1968, and thence from Sydney to Auckland by Flight TE 556 on 27th March 1968.

4. He was issued with a new passport No R.080309 in Auckland on 15th February 1968.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1st March, 1968.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

From (source): D.O.A. Reference: AK/10/1A Date: 29.2.68

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/2/5

Received on 14.3.68 Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 18.3.68

SUBJECT: CPNZ - National Secretariat.

1. A Secretariat meeting was held on the morning of Thursday 29 February 1968 and those present were ....

2. Check-up

....

(c) May-Day Delegation: This is now finalised as James Frederick DELLER has agreed to go.
Comment: The delegation will now be:-
Joy FOULDS (PF) (leader)
Francis Joseph COLLINS (ir)
James Frederick DELLER (PF).

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~ 21/2/27

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 29.2.1968

Francis J. COLLINS - Overseas Visit.

1. F.J. COLLINS told source that he still did not know whether he is going overseas. He had been asked, jokingly, whether he would like to be nursemaid to two old fellows - his (Union) Secretary and FORSYTH (G.F.H. FORSYTH (PF)) elected from Auckland. Source assumed that these two men were members of a trade union delegation going overseas.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/62A of 26.2.68
To HQ (CS) Date 29.2.1968 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ - DELEGATION TO MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CHINA.

1. It was reported that this delegation was to leave for China on either 24th or 25th April 1968, whichever day the flight was scheduled to depart.

2. Joy FOULDS would definitely be going as leader and a discussion is to be held with her before departure.

3. With regard to John E. CHRISTIE (PF) it was decided that because of his employment situation he was to be informed that he would be proposed for the October delegation instead.

4. Ralph B. BLACKLOCK has written to Auckland suggesting that John C. COLE be selected as delegate but COLE and his wife have, or were about to leave for Australia.

5. Francis J. COLLINS had been notified of his selection.

6. The following names have been suggested for the third member of the delegation: -

James F. DELLER
Alexander MacLEAN
William G. BRYANT
William HIGGINS
Percival G. ALLISON.

It was finally decided that DELLER be asked to go and if he was unable to do so, Alec MacLEAN would be next in line. This delegation was to be left at three in number so that more thought could be given to the October delegation.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted] CS Co Sec

Sub A File 21/2/27 DOA(2)✓
Copies ✓ Joy Foulds
✓ J.E. Christie
✓ F.J. Collins
✓ J.F. Deller.
✓ A.G. MacLean

CLASSIFICATION: 21/43/2

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66—17712D

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.C.A. Our File: AE/4/68 of 26.2.68

To HQ (SS) Date 29.2.1968 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ – Veterans' Delegation to China.

1. During a recent conversation among party members in Auckland it was mentioned that V.G. WILCOX while in China would raise with the Chinese the question of a Veterans' delegation. H.A. OSTLER had suggested the following –

W.V. FRANKLIN
John E. LAWRENCE
Roy KUMERICH

but they all were too old to send with the younger people and would only slow them up.

2. WILCOX stated that sending Yugoslavs as delegates could be very useful.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DCA)

[redacted] To see.

[redacted] A File 21/2/27
Copies: ✓ DDO(2)
✓ W V. Franklin
✓ J.E. Lawrence.
✓ R. Kumerich [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.G.A. P.F.

H.Q. 20 February 1968

V. G. WILCOX

The following cable was sent "Urgent" on Tuesday 20 February :-

> "CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA PEKING CHINA. ARRIVING HONG KONG 10th MARCH AIR NEW ZEALAND FLIGHT TE 221 - WILCOX"

SOURCE: [redacted]
EVALUATION: C.2.

[redacted]
District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 20. 2. 1968

RECEIVED
22 FEB 1968

Victor George WILCOX - Visit to China, March 1968.

1. Source understands that WILCOX has brought forward by a week, his departure date for China.

SOURCE: [redacted]

EVALUATION: B.2.

COMMENT:

2. Our earlier report of 2.2.1968 from Source E.P. referred to WILCOX's departure date as being in the middle of March. It now seems likely that WILCOX may depart early in March, but as yet we have been unable to obtain an actual date from any other source.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~ PF

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/62A of 12.2.68
To HQ (CS) Date 16.2.1968 Your File: P.F. of

SUBJECT: Richard Lambert ANDERSON.

During a recent visit to Auckland, John A. MANSON told Party members there that he had received several letters from ANDERSON in China and the latter was doing quite well and was being looked after. ANDERSON wrote that he had had a discussion with the Chinese as to whether they should invite "Jim" (probably James WONG (PF)) back again as he was away on leave. Finally the decision was left to ANDERSON who took "Jim's" side as he felt it would do more good than harm. MANSON and R. NUNES disagreed with this decision as in their opinion "Jim" was far too liberal but as ANDERSON had already made his decision it was too late now. MANSON also mentioned that ANDERSON wanted to spend a few days in Hong Kong on his return journey.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted] To [illegible]
3/2.68.

[redacted] File RL Anderson
Copies ✓ DOA (2)
✓ James WONG.
✓ 21/2/27

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66—17712D

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.   AK/4/62A   12.2.68
HQ (CS)   16.2.1968   P.F.

Richard Lambert ANDERSON.

During a recent visit to Auckland, John A. MANSON told Party members there that he had received several letters from ANDERSON in China and the latter was doing quite well and was being looked after. ANDERSON wrote that he had had a discussion with the Chinese as to whether they should invite "Jim" (probably James WONG (PF)) back again as he was away on leave. Finally the decision was left to ANDERSON who took "Jim's" side as he felt it would do more good than harm. MANSON and R. NUNES disagreed with this decision as in their opinion "Jim" was far too liberal but as ANDERSON had already made his decision it was too late now. MANSON also mentioned that ANDERSON wanted to spend a few days in Hong Kong on his return journey.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.
H.Q.   15 Feb. 1968   AK5/10
P.F.

RECEIVED
22 FEB 68

Victor George WILCOX (P.F.)

1. The above-named was issued with N.Z. Passport No. R080309 at Auckland on 15.2.68

2. In making application, subject supplied the following information :-

Address: No 1 Road, Henderson R.D.1
PH: 985M Henderson.

Occupation: Clerk.

Born: London, England, on 6.11.1912, arr. N.Z. Feb. 1924

Height: 6'

Eyes: Blue

Hair: Grey.

Next-of-kin: Ann WILCOX, wife, same address.

Proposes travelling to Hong Kong by Air-N.Z. from Auckland on 10.3.1968

3. Mr Raphael NUNES (P.F.) Secretary, Flat 2, 4 Rawalpindi St., Mt.Albert, certified that he has known subject for 23 years.

4. Subject's old passport No. C.21715 issued at Auckland on 20.3.1958 is cancelled.

5. XXXXXXXXXXre 8 copies of subject's passport photo. will follow.

SOURCE: Passport Office, Auckland.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

SECRET

21/2/27

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of copies (T.S. only)

From: D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/62A of 5.2.68

To: HQ (CS) Date: 7.2.1968 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO MAY DAY CELEBREATIONS IN CHINA.

1. During a recent discussion among Party members in Auckland it was mentioned that Joy FOULDS should go on this delegation and that she was quite capable of being the leader.

2. Francis J. COLLINS of Wellington had applied to go as he was next in line.

3. Christchurch District was to be asked if they had anyone lined up. R. NUNES remarked that Jack LAWRENCE, who had had a big struggle and had overcome it well, often got overlooked. NUNES also said that the approximate date of departure would be 23rd April 1968, the delegation returning about 26th May 1968.

4. During a later discussion, NUNES mentioned that the Party had two definite candidates for the delegation and that he had seen "John" while he was up North but that "John" was a bit doubtful as he was in the middle of changing his job so the matter had been left open.

COMMENT: "John" could possibly refer to J.E. CHRISTIE (PF) of Whangarei.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted] S To be

10/2

[redacted] File 21/2/27

Copies: ✓ DOA (2)
✓ Joy Foulds
✓ F. J. Collins
✓ John E. Lawrence
✓ J. E. Christie

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

✓ 21/43/2

15,000/3/66—17712D

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.
Orig. on PF (WILCOX, Victor G.

RECEIVED

D.O.A. P.F.
H.Q. 2. 2. 1968

Victor George WILCOX - Visit to China, March 1968.

1. WILCOX recently received a cabled invitation for him and his wife to visit China, and although Ann WILCOX (PF) has expressed a wish to go, it appears that Vic WILCOX will go by himself, probably leaving in the middle of March. WILCOX is also going overseas this year to some Communist functions and Source understands that he is not particularly pleased at having to make two trips.

2. WILCOX has also been invited to attend the May Day celebrations in Albania, but from his comments to Source, WILCOX will not be attending, although he felt that 2 or 3 weeks in Albania would have been a break.

E.3.

3. In the context of WILCOX's visit to China, Ann WILCOX hopes that Andrew WILCOX (ir) will not still be at home in March, as he tended to talk too much, although unconsciously.

C.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]
District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

P/F

NOTE FOR FILE

R. L. ANDERSON

According to Source, a number of people seem to have been concerned with the visit of R.L. ANDERSON to China as, early November the CPNZ was in correspondence with the CCCP Peking requesting authorisation of fare for ANDERSON of Modern Books and later CPNZ requested that they notify MANSON of Box 6069 Wellington when this had been done. (NOTE: Box 6069, according to Source, is registered to the CPNZ.)

Early December ANDERSON was advised by the China International Bookshop of Guozi Shudian, POB 399 Peking, that he would be welcome to visit China to discuss the distribution of books and periodicals, and that his plane ticket would be sent to him on receipt of details concerning date of departure etc.

SOURCE: [redacted]

NOTE: The China International Bookshop exports books, periodicals and newspapers in Chinese and foreign languages, reproductions of ancient and modern Chinese paintings, Chinese gramophone records and colour transpariencies.

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 5th January 1968.

[redacted] S1.
File R. L. Anderson.
Copy 21/2/2 [redacted] 9/1

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of copies (T.S. only)

From [redacted] Our File: P.F. of

To CS/1. Date 13.12.1967 Your File: of

SUBJECT: Richard L. ANDERSON - Visit to China.

Source reported that John A. MANSON had informed Air NZ that (the China Travel Agency) Hong Kong would fix the tickets for R.L. ANDERSON to travel Wellington-Sydney and Sydney-Hong Kong.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

[redacted]

✓File

✓Copy: 21/2/27 [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
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From [redacted]
Our File: P/F of
To CS.1. Date 12 December 1967 Your File: of

SUBJECT: Richard Lambert ANDERSON.

1. Richard Lambert ANDERSON. R.L. ANDERSON informed source on Mon 11 Dec 67 that he would be having his innoculations tomorrow (Tues 12 Dec) for his pending trip to China. He had been issued his invitation by a book Department (in China) and would probably receive the return tickets from Air NZ during the present week.

2. NZ China Society - WELLINGTON BRANCH. There would be a meeting of the China Society on the evening of Mon 11 Dec 67 at which ANDERSON would be present.

3. NZ - USSR SOCIETY: ANDERSON had been invited to an end of year function by Carrick E. Lewis (PF). There would be 16 members of the Russian Legation present. J.A. MANSON felt ANDERSON should go in the interests of Modern Books.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

CS2 Paras 2 & 3 [redacted]
[redacted] Copy

[redacted] OS To see

[redacted]

Li R.L. Anderson.
Copies: PF ✓
21/2/27 ✓ [redacted]
26/7/9 ✓
26/20/2 ✓

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66—17712D

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A. AK/4/62A 4.12.1967

HQ (CS) 6.12.1967 P.F.

Raphael NUNES - Travel Overseas.

1. It has been reported that R. NUNES will travel overseas, making a stop at Hong Kong, leaving New Zealand on 11th or 12th December 1967. NUNES has made enquiries about getting an injection for cholera immunisation from his doctor (possibly Sidney M. SMITH, dermatologist).

2. NUNES also enquired about flight bookings with Cook's Travel Agents [redacted], but it was not certain whether he could get a flight on 12th December. The alternative booking available was for the 11th December, and NUNES was to advise Cook's on 4th December whether this date would be acceptable.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. AK/4/62A 27.11.67

HQ (CS) 30.11.1967 P.F.

Elizabeth HOLLISS

1. HOLLISS mentioned to Party members in Auckland that she had drafted a letter to Roger Patrick CAIRNS (PF) in which she tried to clear the matter of payments owing for delivery of "P.V." and subscriptions which CAIRNS handled. Apparently CAIRNS was being sent 11 papers a week, together with other papers, but his last payment dated back to June 1967. CAIRNS apparently intimated that he could not continue his deliveries.

2. HOLLISS also said that she was told that the Party would like her to take a trip to China next year and, if possible, her husband Rex Chell HOLLISS was to go with her - they would be away about a month. The only problem was the children, but HOLLISS stated that as her parents were hoping to come over from Australia at the beginning of the year this would solve the problem satisfactorily. The only other solution would be to take the children to Australia on the way to China. R. NUNES commented that some Party members may be able to help and asked HOLLISS to figure out what would be the best time to go and how to plan it. Mrs HOLLISS said that the idea was wonderful. NUNES also pointed out that there would be no problem in HOLLISS leaving her work for a month as "Don" (probably D. WHOOLEY PF) was doing very well on the accounts side.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

EXTRACTED
22/12/67 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A.
To HQ (CS) Date 14.11.1967
Our File: AK/4/52A of 7.11.67
Your File: I.F. of

SUBJECT: Richard Lambert ANDERSON.

It was reported that preliminary booking for ANDERSON had been made as follows: -

12.1.68: Auckland to Sydney by Flight TE.321:
14.1.68: Sydney to Hong Kong by Flight TE.221 (direct).

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]. (DOA)

12/1/68 ✓

[redacted] File R.L. Anderson 9 BU 2/1/68. ✓
✓ Copies DOA (2) ✓
21/2/27. ✓
31/1/3 ✓ [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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of copies
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From D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/62A of 7.11.67
To HQ (CS) Date 14.11.1967 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ Delegation to October Celebrations in China.

1. It was mentioned by Party members in Auckland that the Party delegation's visit to China for the October celebrations was a great success. Apparently C.V. KELLY and S.H. HIEATT had got on very well together, but concern was expressed about Mrs M.E.A. LARSEN's health. If it had been known how ill she was the Party would have sent her on her own for treatment.

2. John A. MANSON who visited Auckland recently stated that he had met C.V. KELLY on her arrival and that she had the projector with her. KELLY had apparently criticised the palatial quarters where the delegation was billeted, but it was pointed out to her that the Chinese only had two types of accommodation and so people had to be placed where there was room. It was impossible for the visitors to be billeted with Chinese families as the latter would not have extra blankets.

3. It was also mentioned that R.J. DOWLE's criticisms would be different from the other members as DOWLE tended to be over-critical. All members agreed that it was best just to conduct oneself in a simple manner.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted]
File 21/2/27
Copies: DOA(2) –
C V Kelly ✓
S.H. Hieatt ✓
M E A Larsen ✓
R J Dowle ✓
21/43/2

CLASSIFICATION: [redacted] ~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A. AK/4/62A 7.11.67

HQ (CS) 14.11.1967 P.F.

Catherine Vera KELLY.

1. During a conversation among Party members in Auckland, John FOULDS mentioned that Cath KELLY was quite happy with her recent trip to China, but she had a lot of criticisms to make. Whilst in China she always wanted to get away on her own, going for walks etc. However, it was pointed out to her that there was still a class struggle going on and conceivably anything could happen, such as KELLY getting knocked down crossing the street if she insisted on going out on her own. Apparently KELLY remarked that some of the places they visited were much too confortable for Communists and suggested the visitors should review their programme and get closer to the workers.

2. FOULDS said also that it being her first visit to China KELLY had been very forward with her criticisms, but when visiting a school she did not have anything to say at all. Apparently KELLY was greatly impressed by the children chanting the works of MAO.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A.   AK/4/62A   7.11.67
HQ (CS)   14.11.1967   P.F.

Douglas William LAKE.

During a conversation among Party members in Auckland, John FOULDS mentioned that the LAKEs (D.W. and Ruth M. LAKE (PFs)) wanted their position reviewed. Apparently D.W. LAKE thinks that they should stay in China for at least another year but the children are anxious to get back to New Zealand. Party members agreed that the children should come back soon otherwise they would find it difficult to readjust themselves to the NZ way of life.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](DOA)

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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From [redacted]
To CS.1. Date 9.11.1967
Our File: P.F. of
~~Your File:~~ of

SUBJECT: Richard Lambert ANDERSON - Possible Visit Overseas.

Source was informed that R.L. ANDERSON would be leaving in January for three months (possibly visiting China ?).

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

[redacted]

File
Copies 31/1/3
27/2/27 [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: [redacted]

15,000/3/66—17712D

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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From D.O.A.		Our File: AK/4/62A	of 30.10.67
To HQ (CS)	Date 1.11.1967	Your File: 21/2/27	of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA for October Celebrations.

During a conversation among Party members in Auckland it was mentioned that the CPNZ delegation would return to New Zealand on 27th October 1967. The following comments were made about individual members of the delegation: -

(a) M.E.A. LARSEN: She was in hospital in China receiving medical treatment and would not be returning at present.

(b) R.J. DOWLE: He would be stopping over in Australia.

(c) C.V. KELLY: She would be flying direct to Wellington as she had a projector with her, arriving there at approx. 2.45 p.m.

(d) John FOULDS and S.H. HIEATT: Would arrive in Auckland on the morning of 27th October 1967.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted]

File 21/2/27
Copies M.E.A Larsen ✓
R.J. Dowle ✓
C.V. Kelly ✓
John Foulds ✓
S.H. Hieatt ✓
DOA (2)

CLASSIFICATION: [redacted]

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/62A of 25.10.67

To HQ (CS) Date 31.10.1967 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA for 1st October Celebrations.

It was mentioned by Party members in Auckland that the CPNZ delegation was due to return from China on Friday, 27th October 1967.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted]
File
Copies DOA(2) –
21/43/2 [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: [redacted]

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

21/43/5.

NOTE FOR FILE

CHINA: Propaganda

1. V.G. WILCOX expounded at length on Chinese propaganda, and was highly critical of the HSINHUA News and the "Peking Review". He thought that they should publicise any mistakes that had been made in the course of the Cultural Revolution.

2. He also criticised the Chinese for not making proper use of the 7 or 8 New Zealanders in China, who could show them how to put across the necessary propaganda in English. WILCOX mentioned the LAKEs and JACKSON-THOMAS in this context, and said that LAKE was working on the "Peking Review" (presumably Douglas W. LAKE (PF)).

3. WILCOX said he had already spoken to MAO Tse-tung about this; the latter had agreed with WILCOX but was not expected to do anything. He intended to raise the question again in February/March next year.

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

30th October, 1967.

[redacted] (CS.1)

~~SECRET~~

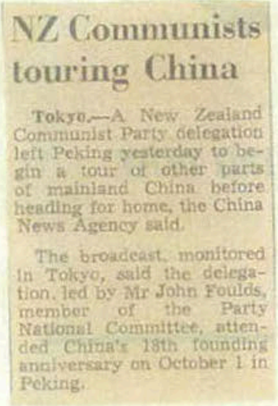
21/2/27

Extract from "Waikato Times" Newspaper.

Published at Hamilton, on [date] 16 October 1967

SUBJECT: CPNZ visitors to China

RECEIVED
26 OCT 1967



NZ Communists touring China

Tokyo.—A New Zealand Communist Party delegation left Peking yesterday to begin a tour of other parts of mainland China before heading for home, the China News Agency said.

The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, said the delegation, led by Mr John Foulds, member of the Party National Committee, attended China's 18th founding anniversary on October 1 in Peking.

[redacted] File 21/2/27. [redacted]

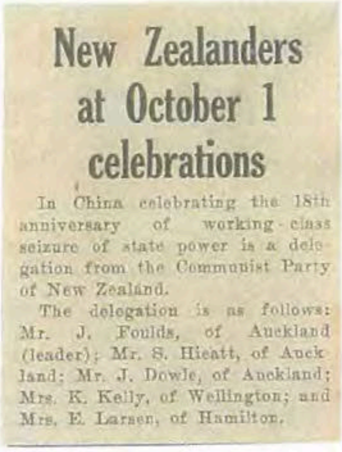
ITEM 509]

21/2/27.

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE *" Newspaper.*

Published at Auckland *, on [date]* 4 October 1967

SUBJECT:



New Zealanders at October 1 celebrations

In China celebrating the 18th anniversary of working-class seizure of state power is a delegation from the Communist Party of New Zealand.

The delegation is as follows: Mr. J. Foulds, of Auckland (leader); Mr. S. Hieatt, of Auckland; Mr. J. Dowle, of Auckland; Mrs. K. Kelly, of Wellington; and Mrs. E. Larsen, of Hamilton.

[redacted]

ITEM 509]

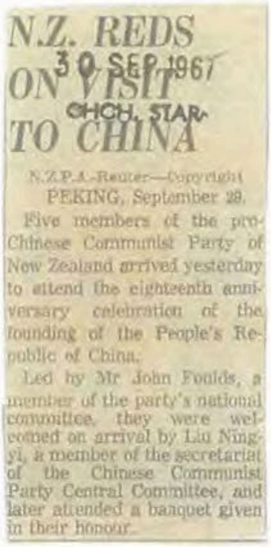
800 pads/5/65—2970 D

21/2/27.

Extract from " Chch STAR " Newspaper.

Published at Christchurch , on [date] 30.9.67.

SUBJECT: CPNZ Delegation.



N.Z. REDS ON VISIT TO CHINA

30 SEP 1967
CHCH. STAR

N.Z.P.A.-Reuter—Copyright

PEKING, September 29.

Five members of the pro-Chinese Communist Party of New Zealand arrived yesterday to attend the eighteenth anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Led by Mr John Foulds, a member of the party's national committee, they were welcomed on arrival by Liu Ning-yi, a member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and later attended a banquet given in their honour.

R Zh 21/2/27 [redacted]

ITEM 509]

800 pads/5/65—2970 D

21/2/27.

Extract from "GREYMOUTH EVENING STAR" Newspaper

Published at GREYMOUTH, on [date] 30TH SEPT. 1967

SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z VISITORS TO CHINA.

N.Z. Communists In China

PEKING, September 28.—Five members of the pro-Chinese Communist Party of New Zealand arrived here yesterday to attend the 18th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The New China News Agency reported that the men, led by Mr John Foulds, a member of the party's national committee, were welcomed on arrival by Liu Ning-yi, a member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist "Party Central Committee.

They later attended a banquet given by Lui in their honour, N.C.N.A. said.

JOHN FOULDS (PF)

R File [redacted]

ITEM 509]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/62A of 26.9.67
To HQ (CS) Date 27.9.1967 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS IN CHINA.

1. It has been reported that a briefing for this delegation was held at 2.30 p.m. on Friday 22nd September 1967. Among those present were: -

Victor G. WILCOX
Edward F. HILL
Margaret E.A. LARSEN
John FOULDS
Lilian R. SMITH
Ray NUNES
Raymond J. DOWLE
Catherine V. KELLY
Stanley H. HIEATT
Harold A. OSTLER - all (PF).

2. The briefing was given by WILCOX who announced that FOULDS would be the leader of the delegation. WILCOX informed the delegation that they would be in China at a good time because they would be able to see first-hand the struggles that were taking place and also the Cultural Revolution - this would be useful experience and any information they could gather would be a help to the CPNZ. He also pointed out that they would have to work as a team because living close together people tend to become irritated. WILCOX stated that the staff of the China Travel Service would be very helpful if the delegation had any problems, and if any member became ill he would receive the best of medical treatment.

3. WILCOX also said that nothing should be mentioned to the press on their departure or return. J. FOULDS was to make sure he got off the plane first, as the first person off would be greated as Mr FOULDS.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

CS3 To fu.

[redacted]

[redacted]

A File 21/2/27
Copies John Foulds ✓
21/43/9 ✓
DoA (2) ✓

CLASSIFICATION: V. G. Wilcox ✓ [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

21/2/27

[redacted]
CS.1. 25.9.1967 P.F.

Catherine Vera KELLY - Visit to China.

When Mrs Evelyn M. SHEPHERD called at the Wellington Party office with a handbag she had made for Cath KELLY, John A. MANSON told her that KELLY was in Peking - he said that she had left on the afternoon of Thursday 21st September 1967.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

✓

[redacted]

21/2/27.

21st September 1967

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

Attention of: Mr Ian STEWART.

CPNZ DELEGATION TO OCTOBER REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS IN CHINA

1. A CPNZ delegation of five is expected to visit China shortly to attend the October Revolution celebrations. It consists of: -

John (Jock) FOULDS
Stanley Hooper (Steve) HIEATT
Catherine Vera KELLY
Margaret Emily Ada LARSEN
Raymond John (Jack) DOWLE.

2. The delegation expects to leave Auckland by Flight TE.221 on 24th September 1967 and to return about 27th October 1967. All expenses to be paid by the Chinese.

3. John FOULDS is a CPNZ National Committee member and is probable leader of the delegation. He has been active in CP affairs since 1953. S.H. HIEATT is also a CPNZ National Committee member, and has been an active Communist since 1945. C.V. KELLY has been a prominent member since 1948, and is married to another militant CPNZ member in Patrick Joseph KELLY, who was in China recently. M.E.A. LARSEN and R.J. DOWLE are Communists of long standing, but of no particular significance. LARSEN is a Vice-President of the NZ-China Society.

4. This is the first delegation to go to China since the power struggle reached its present proportions, so its experiences will be of more than usual interest.

[redacted]

A/File.

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

[redacted] .) To see
21/9.

DESPATCHED
21 SEP 1967
Encl. [redacted]

22/9/67 [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

21/2/27

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RECEIVED

From D.O.A. Our File: AK 5/10 of

To H.Q. Date 18 Sept.1967 Your File: of

SUBJECT: CPNZ "OCTOBER" DELEGATION TO CHINA.

1. Return Air fares for 5 persons have been received by source from an un-named travel agency in Hong Kong.

2. Local contact address for each is c/- Mr.NUNES (Raphael NUNES (PF)✓ c/- P.O.Box 1785, Auckland, Phone 20-453 (CPNZ National Office), and the persons are named as :-

John FOULDS (PF)✓

Mr. Stanley HIEATT - Stanley Hooper HIEATT (PF)✓

Jack DOWLE - probably Raymond John DOWLE (PF)✓

Miss Catherine KELLY - Catherine Vera KELLY PF (ir).

Mr. Emily LARSEN - Margaret Emily Ada LARSEN (PF)✓

3. As mentioned, all fares are prepaid to cover travel from Auckland to Hong Kong via Sydney and return. The delegation is travelling from Auckland to Hong Kong on TE.221 on 24 September 1967. The return bookings have been left "open".

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

[redacted]

File

Copies 21/1/3✓

21/43/2[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66—17712D

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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From D.O.A. Our File: AK/4/62A of 11.9.67
To HQ (CS) Date 13.9.1967 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS IN CHINA.

1. H. NUNES has recently telephoned the airlines (thought to be QANTAS) and enquired whether any word had been received from Hong Kong on five pre-paid fares for the following: -

Catherine V. KELLY
Margaret E.A. LARSEN
Mr DOWLE (probably Raymond John DOWLE)
Stanley H. HIEATT
John FOULDS - all (PF).

2. NUNES informed the airlines that reservations had been made for these people to leave on 24th September 1967.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted]

File 21/2/27
Copies DOA(2)
CV Kelly
MEA Larsen
R.J. Dowle
S.H. Hieatt
John Foulds

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
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From [redacted]
Our File: 21/2/27 of
To CS.1. Date 8.9.1967 Your File: of

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - Delegations.

Francis J. COLLINS told source that he had been informed that he would probably go to China with a CPNZ delegation in May 1968.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

[redacted] File

Copies: F.J. Collins ✓

31/1/3 ✓ [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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of copies
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From D.O.A.
Our File: AK/4/62A of 4.9.67

To HQ (CS) Date 7.9.1967
Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA.

1. During a recent discussion among Party members in Auckland it was decided that the briefing for the delegation to China should be held at approximately 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 22nd September 1967.

2. It was also stated that "Ted" (Edward F. HILL (PP)) would be in Auckland at that time.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted]ile 21/2/27
Copies E.F. HILL ✓
DOA(2) ✓
21/2/29 ✓

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66—17712D

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 6 Sept. 1967

Stanley Hooper HIEATT

1. Subject, of 108 St.George Street, Papatoetoe, recently applied for funds amounting to $368 for a holiday trip to Hong Kong. His entitlement is $358.

2. HIEATT intends departing on 24 September 1967, and returning on 26 October 1967.

Comment: Details of travel arrangements should be available in due course. It has been reported elsewhere that HIEATT is about to visit China, probably for the October celebrations.

SOURCE: Reserve Bank.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 6 Sept. 1967.

Charles Ronald HOWELL

1. Ref. our P.F. of 1 September 1967 concerning subject's forthcoming trip to China.

2. As far as can be ascertained, HOWELL's outward itinerary is as follows :-

AK - Syd.	TE.851	-	17.9.1967
Syd. - Singapore	QF.743	-	17.9.1967
Singapore - Bangkok	CX.576	-	19.9.1967
Bangkok - Phnom Penh	VN.681	-	19.9.1967
Phnom Penh - Canton	RC.640	-	24.9.1967

3. All the above bookings were made at Air N.Z's office, and are for first class travel. Local contact phone number is 40-736, that of McDonald Vadco Ltd. To date there have been no bookings made for the return journey.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 5 Sept. 1967

John FOULDS.

1. Subject, carpenter, of 6 Donovan Avenue, Massey, recently applied for funds amounting to $368 for a 34 day "holiday" in Hong Kong.

2. He intends leaving Auckland on 24 September 1967 and returning on 27 October 1967.

Comment: Itinerary details should be available in due course. FOULDS is probably one of the CPNZ delegation visiting Peking for the October celebrations.

SOURCE: Reserve Bank.

[redacted]
District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

From (source): D.O.C. Reference: CH/10/11-460 Date: 1.9.67

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/6/7

Received on 5.9.67 Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 7.9.67

SUBJECT: CENTRAL BRANCH CPNZ, CHRISTCHURCH

1. It has been reliably reported that the Central Branch held a meeting at 73 Manchester Street on the evening of 30th August 1967.

....

2. Prior to the meeting being called to order P.J. ALLEY said that some of the seamen from the NORMAN which had been loading sheep for China and was berthed at Lyttelton, had called at his home on Saturday night and had brought him a statue of MAO. BENNET said he had visited the NORMAN while it was in port and had been given a memento of his visit.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (2 1/C)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 1 Sept. 1967

Charles Ronald HOWELL.

1. Subject recently made application for funds to permit overseas travel for the purpose of selling wool. He intends leaving New Zealand on 17 September 1967 and returning on the 20 October. His itinerary includes travel to Singapore, Cambodia, China and Hong Kong.

Comment: It should be possible to provide further travel details in due course.

SOURCE: Reserve Bank.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From [redacted]
Our File: 21/2/27 of
To. C.S.
Date 23.6.1967
Your File: of

SUBJECT: CPNZ - RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - DELEGATIONS

1. In discussing future CPNZ Delegations to China with other Party members, John A. MANSON mentioned the following:

F.J. COLLINS	Down to go in May 1968.
Ivan B. DEVEREUX	Should be the next to go - probable in October 1968, although MANSON would try to get COLLINS and DEVEREUX away together.

2. Patrick J. KELLY remarked that David J. MORGAN would have to go within the next twelve months. MANSON replied that there would be no Trade Union Delegations for a while - there were no Peking Reviews coming in to N.Z. - and China was having problems.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~D~~ To see

[redacted] AS
24/8.

[redacted]

[redacted] File
Copies F J Collins
I.B. Devereux
D.J Morgan
31/1/9
DOA
21/43/1
DOC

31 [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: [redacted] ~~ECRET~~

15,000/3/66—17712D

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

P.F.

C.S.1.

Catherine Vera KELLY

INFORMATION:

1. Subject was issued with New Zealand Passport No. Ro 71719 at Wellington on 16 August 1967 for travel to any countries, Asia and the East in September 1967. No port of departure or mode of travel was recorded.

2. Certification of the passport application was provided by George GODDARD, (PF).

3. Kelly describes herself as follows:

Height: 5'6" - Hair: brown - Eyes: blue-grey.
A 1967 passport photo will be available in due course.

SOURCE: Internal Affairs.

[redacted]
(P.S.5)

16 August, 1967.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

D.O.A. AK/4/62A 9.8.67
HQ (CS) 11.8.1967 P.F.

Hugh John McLEOD.

It was recently mentioned by Party members that H.J. McLEOD would be returning to New Zealand on Monday 7th August 1967, on Flight TE.222, arriving at 4 p.m. It was agreed that arrangements were to be made to transport Miss M. McLEOD to the airport also.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A. AK 5/10

H.Q. 10 August 1967

Mr Stanley Hooper HIEATT.(P.F.)

1. subject was issued with N.Z. Passport No. RO 66277 at Auckland on 16 August 1967

2. In making application, subject supplied the following information :-

Address: - 108 St. George St., Papatoetoe.
Occupation: - Railwayman
Born: - Thames, N.Z. on 26 Sept. 1913
Height: - 5' 9"
Hair: - Brown
Eyes: - Grey

Next-of-kin: - Mrs M Hieatt, wife, of same address.

Travelling to Hong Kong by Air-N.Z. from Auckland on 24 Sept. 1967

3. Rex Chell HOLLIS (P.F.) Journalist, of 14 Ward Crescent, Te Atatu certified that he has known subject for 12 years.

4. Attached are 8 copies of subject's passport photo.

SOURCE: Passport Office, Auckland.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 9 August 1967 P.F.

Hugh John McLEOD

1. Ref. H.Q's P/F of 13.7.1967 re McLEOD's return to New Zealand.

2. When McLEOD arrived in Auckland on TE.222 on 7 August 1967, his luggage was subjected to a full search by Customs Department officers. Nothing of particular interest was noted by the officers, but the following items were included among McLEOD's effects :-

1 Portable tape recorder;
several books & pamphlets in Chinese;
several Red Guard Armbands & other odds & ends
  of a souvenir nature;
1 photograph of MAO Tse-tung;
1 " of a human hand with 4 fingers severed
  and stitched back on.

SOURCE: Customs Department.

Comments:

3. It is probable that the article referred to in para.2 of H.Q's P/F of 13.7.1967 (see our 10/1 of 18.5.1967 (ex G.5.)) is the first item listed above - the tape recorder.

[redacted]

[redacted]
District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

D.O.A. AK 4/62A 31.7.1967

HQ (CS) 2.8.1967 P.F.

H.J. McLEOD

1. At a Secretariat meeting held on 27th July 1967 NUNES reported that Hugh McLEOD was due to cross the border on the 4th August and should be in New Zealand on the 7th August.

[redacted]

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. AK 4/62A 24.7.1967

HQ (CS) 27.7.1967

NZ-China Society

1. At a Secretariat meeting held on 20.7.1967 which source attended, it was said that a report had been received from Jack (EWEN?) on the question of the China Society and the fact that the Annual Report need not have raised peoples hackles.

2. NUNES reported that (James?) BERTRAM did not want to get involved in the political angle and that his main worry was that this organisation would become a Political Association. It was to be indicated to Jack that they could embark on some practical activity which would build up the organisation.

3. LR SMITH stated that the main activities of the Society were as follows:

(a) Speakers - e.g. Auckland have regular monthly speaker.

(b) Films - this is the most important aspect.

(c) Photo Displays - it was agreed that the Auckland display at the Building Centre is static and really needed to be mobile.

4. The Secretariat members agreed that the matter should be taken up with someone specifically in China. NUNES commented that the next trip was the October Delegation and that as neither Jock (FOULDS) or Steve (HIEATT) could do what was wanted a letter could be given to them regarding the films.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

21/2/27

SECRET

D.O.A. AK/4/62A 26.7.67
HQ (GS) 27.7.1967 P.F.

Patrick Joseph KELLY.

In a conversation between National Secretariat members it was mentioned that Pat KELLY was to arrive back from Australia on Thursday 27th July 1967, and that R. NUNES, H.A. OSTLER and another "close friend" (unnamed) would meet KELLY at the Airport. NUNES stated that he would have to get in touch with "Margaret", KELLY's sister-in-law, to see if KELLY was to stay with her.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

SECRET

21/2/24

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

CS.1. 21.7.1967 P.F.

Patrick Joseph KELLY - Return to New Zealand.

Source reported that Patrick J. KELLY was due to return to NZ, arriving at Auckland on Thursday 27th July 1967. Wellington Party members expected KELLY to be back in Wellington for the District Social on Saturday 29th July 1967.

B.2.

COMMENT: A subsequent report states that KELLY will be back a day earlier, i.e. Wednesday 26th July in Auckland.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From D.O.A.

Our File: AK/4/62A of 17.7.1967

To HQ (CS) Date 20.7.1967 Your File: 21/2/27 of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA

Persons mentioned as possible delegates to the October Revolution celebrations in China were John FOULDS, Stanley J. HIEATT and Margaret E.A. LARSEN of Hamilton, all (WF). H. SYKES told J.M. BEEK that members of the delegation should arrange their travelling allowances either through their own Banks or through Cook's on the Friday before they left New Zealand. They had to be in Auckland by Friday, 22nd September 1967, and will leave N.Z. on Sunday, 24th September. This delegation is expected to return to N.Z. on Friday 27th October 1967.

B.Z.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

[redacted]

File 21/2/27
Copies: DOA (2) ✓
M.E.A. Larsen ✓
John Foulds ✓
S.H. Hieatt ✓
31/1/3 [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper.*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 19 July 1967

SUBJECT:

New Zealanders chat with Mao Tse-tung in Peking

Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, MAO TSE-TUNG, talking with two New Zealand Communists at present visiting China, MR. H. McLEOD, Chairman of the Editorial Board of the People's Voice (centre) and MR. P. KELLY, of Wellington.

[redacted] File [redacted]

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

CS.1.   17.7.1967   P.F.

Hugh John McLEOD - Visit to China.

1. John A. MANSON told source that he had received an enquiry from the "Sydney Morning Herald" reporter in Wellington seeking information as to whether H.J. McLEOD had returned to New Zealand and how long he had been in China.

2. MANSON told him that McLEOD was not back and, as the editor of the "P.V.", he had been invited as a newspaper man to observe conditions in China for himself. MANSON commented that the reporter would know newspapermen and he had told him that he would realise that if McLEOD thought he was on to a story 'heaven knows when he would be back - he might be there for months'.

3. The reporter had asked MANSON for the telephone numbers of anybody in Auckland, even Mrs McLEOD. MANSON did not give him any numbers but told him to ring the "P.V." during the day-time. The reporter replied that the "Herald" wanted the information urgently.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.
S.3.

[redacted]

OVERSEAS TRAVEL TO CHINA

1. A one-time CPNZ member, currently assessed as a CP sympathiser, recently made enquiries from the CPNZ in Wellington on behalf of another man (identity unknown) who was leaving Wellington for overseas on 7th July 1967.

2. The purport of these enquiries was to obtain suitable addresses in China to assist this man to arrange a visit there. He was told that the CPNZ were not prepared to do this at present, and that in the present situation his chances of a visit were very slim indeed. "They" were right at the height of their harvesting, and at present had cancelled all visits. This was thought to include all tourist visits. The fear was also expressed that the visitor whilst in China could become involved with the "wrong group". He was, however, given one address, probably in Peking, through which he could have the matter taken up with Rewi ALLEY.

3. This information was obtained from a reliable but delicate source. We cannot comment on the implication that all visits to China may be temporarily in abeyance. It is of course possible that the CPNZ may have been unwilling to assist the person concerned for reasons of their own but even with this possibility in mind it is thought that the CPNZ comments may be of interest to you.

14th July, 1967. [redacted]

D.

To see. HCG

[redacted] (CS)

[redacted] [redacted] S1. 20.7.67.

DESPATCHED
14 JUL 1967
Encl. [redacted]

L. file
[redacted] 19/7

18/2/67 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

[redacted]

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 10.7.1967

Noel H. HILLIARD - Enquiry re Overseas Travel.

1. Source reported that Noel H. HILLIARD had made enquiries on behalf of another man from both Rona BAILEY and John A. MANSON about travel overseas (possibly to China or adjacent countries ?).

2. BAILEY had given him an address but MANSON told HILLIARD that there was bad news from 'up there'. 'They' were not prepared to give addresses because they considered that with the news they had, his chances would be very slim indeed. 'They' were right at the height of their harvesting. These people thought the best chance he had was through the two Travel Services. 'They' were not prepared to raise false hopes by giving addresses.

3. MANSON referred to another address supplied by BAILEY and suggested that the man write to the address and the people could take it up with Rewi ALLEY (PF). MANSON thought that what had happened was that there was still a clash of differences. The man going overseas might land 'there' and get the right group or he might get the wrong group. MANSON said that 'they' have cancelled all visits (Party visits ?) and he thought that tourist visits would also have been cancelled. He confirmed with HILLIARD that the man travelling overseas was leaving (Wellington/NZ) on Friday 7th July 1967.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

SECRET

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service Reference: No. [illegible] Date: 7.7.1967

For File No. 31/2/27

Original on

Received on Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 24.7.1967

MAO RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND CP LEADERS

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1434 GMT 2 July 1967--W

(Text) Peking, 2 July--Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and the great leader of the Chinese people, this afternoon received Comrade Hugh McLeod, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and Comrade Pat Kelly, member of the Wellington district committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand. Chairman Mao had an extremely cordial conversation with them.

P/F.o

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kang Sheng, member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Liu Ning-I member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Chao I-min, alternate member of the party Central Committee.

Cf [redacted] 24/7

Cf [redacted] 25/7

CS3(R) [redacted] 25.7.67

copy for P/F.o KANG Sheng ✓
LIU Ning-i ✓
CHAO I-min ✓

[redacted] .7.67

[redacted]

Pl. file [redacted] .7.67

~~SECRET~~

Copy for 21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A. AK/4/62A 30.6.67

HQ (CS) 7.7.1967 21/2/5

CPNZ NATIONAL SECRETARIAT - Meeting on 29 June 1967.

At the National Secretariat meeting held on 29 June 1967, the following matters among others were discussed.

1. Circular on Unemployment. R. NUNES produced a draft copy of a circular, which was read and criticised. V.G. WILCOX said that they would have to watch the term "open Party work" - it was agreed to change this to something else which would mean the same thing but not actually use these words; it would need a little more explanation.

COMMENT: WILCOX was obviously concerned that the reference to "open Party work" implied that there was also an organisation for secret Party work and that such implications should not be hinted at in a widely distributed circular.

2. Films. John G. LOCKE (PF) had written a letter of criticism re the matter of 16mm films and whether they should buy TV films or take their own, and the possibility of getting cameras from overseas. WILCOX was very emphatic that this was not possible because the Party could not afford the expense. Other Party members present agreed that the only possible way to have their own films was for Rona BAILEY (PF) to provide the necessary funds, or else for people to buy and operate cameras at their own expense. NUNES stated that they were not big enough to handle the production of films. Joyce M. EWEN then suggested a "friend in the business" whom she has seen taking films of marches in the street, was very keen to do something for the Party. This person was not an expert but would know enough. It was then agreed that LOCKE was to be advised that the Party was not in a position to do anything because of lack of finance. EWEN remarked that if the Party did eventually use their own cameras they would probably have them smashed up.

3. Discussion then moved on to the film "Sons and Daughters" which had apparently recently been shown in Wellington where 340 people attended, but where £100 had been spent. Patrick J. KELLY (PF) had apparently reported this and H.A. OSTLER and Flora W. GOULD, both (PF), after discussions with the Peace Council and Peace for Vietnam Committee, and with P.J. KELLY, decided to screen the film in Auckland. OSTLER ordered that a hall be booked, possibly for 30th July, and made arrangements to get the film to Auckland together with circulars on which they could make the necessary alterations for the Auckland showing.

4. Delegation to China. Persons mentioned as possible delegates to visit China for the October Revolution celebrations were Patrick J. KELLY, Stanley H. HIEATT, Raymond B. GOUGH and John FOULDS, all (PF).

5. Bank Signatories. It was agreed by the Secretariat that the following were to be the new signatories to the Party's Bank Account: -

V.G. WILCOX R. NUNES H.A. OSTLER
J.M. EWEN Diana GRANT-MACKIE.

It was also decided that WILCOX should be named as Chairman on the Plate Club account.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOA)

~~SECRET~~

83/2/4

21/2/27
C.S.1

P.O. Box 2790
1124 Prince's Building
HONG KONG

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND

4th July, 1967.

Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

RECEIVED
12 JUL 1967

Peking and New Zealand Communist Party

The Hsinhua News Agency reported on 2 July that Mao Tse-tung had that day received Hugh McLeod, PF member of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party, and Pat Kelly, PF member of the Wellington District Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party. According to the report, "Chairman Mao had an extremely cordial conversation with them". Present on the occasion were Kang Sheng, Liu Ning-yi and Chao Yi-min. *

2. The Chinese press has not previously reported the arrival of these two Communist Party members in Peking.

Commissioner.

* We are enclosing a photograph of Mao's meeting with the two men which appeared in the Hongkong Communist newspaper Ta Kung Pao.

The Director,
New Zealand Security Service,
WELLINGTON.
PM 26/1/3
For your information.

for Secretary of External Affairs.
12.7.67.

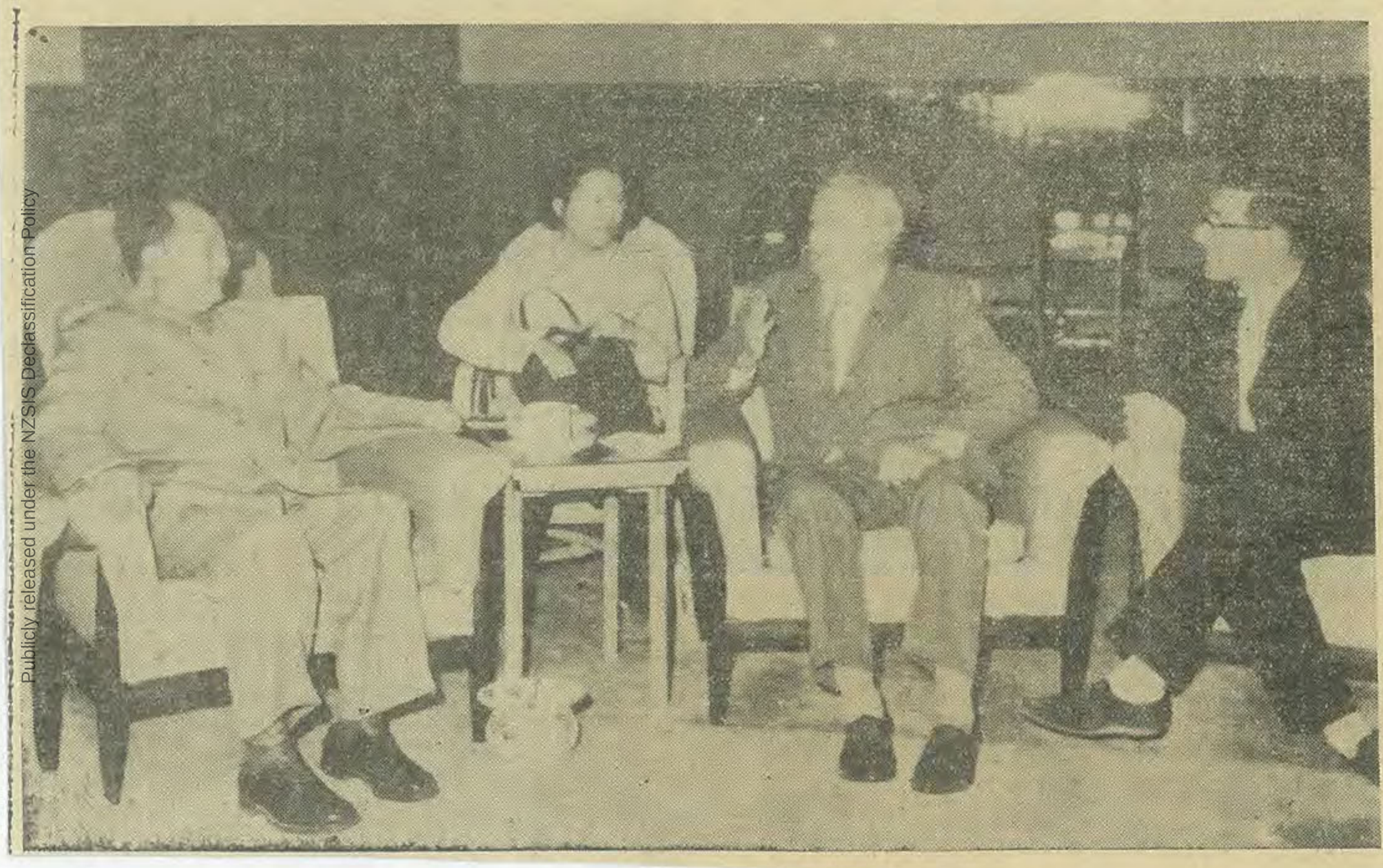
[redacted] CJ –
CCS. –
[redacted] File [redacted]

大公報
Ta-Kung-Pao
342 Hennessy Road
Hong Kong
督印人費彝民

毛主席接見新西蘭共產黨委會委員

中國人民的偉大領袖毛澤東主席，七月二日接見新西蘭共產黨全國委員會委員休・麥克勞德（右二）和新西蘭共產黨惠靈頓地區委員會委員帕・凱利（右一），並同他們進行極為親切的談話。

（新華社傳真照片）



21/2/27

Extract from "O Tago Daily Times" Newspaper.

Publis[illegible] at Dunedin, on [date] 4/2/67

SUBJECT: New Zealanders meet Mao

New Zealanders Meet Mao

Hong Kong. — The Chinese Community Party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, received Mr H. McLeod, a member of the national committee of the New Zealand Communist Party, and Mr P. Kelly, a member of the party's Wellington district committee, on Sunday, the New China News Agency reported.

Hugh John McLEOD (PF)

Patrick Joseph KELLY (PF)

[redacted] File [redacted]

ITEM 5091

800 pads/2/66—16517D

21/2/27

Extract from " THE DOMINION *" Newspaper.*

Published at WELLINGTON*, on [date]* 4 July 1967.

SUBJECT:

TWO FROM N.Z. MEET MAO

N.Z.P.A.-Reuter—Copyright

HONG KONG, Monday.—The Chinese Communist Party leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, today received two New Zealand Communist Party officials.

They were Mr. Hugh McLeod, a member of the New Zealand Communist Party national committee, and Mr. Pat Kelly, a member of the party's Wellington District Committee.

[redacted]

File 21/2/27.

Similar reports have been filed on H J McLeod & P.J. Kelly

C S [redacted]

12 [redacted] 67

ITEM 509]

800 pads/5/65—2970 D

Copy for 21/2/27.

~~SECRET~~

HQ (CS.1) 31/1/9

D.O.A.; D.O.G. 27.6.1967

NZ TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO CHINA.

1. Please refer to source [redacted] report of 25th May 1967, a copy of which was forwarded to you under our file reference 21/2/27 dated 26th May 1967.

2. This report stated that an invitation had been accepted for three New Zealand trade unionists to visit China, and at the time we were unable to establish the identity of the third member. We thought that this might have been Patrick Joseph KELLY (PF), who is also currently visiting China.

3. Another source has now made it clear that the third invitation was extended to a [redacted] of the [redacted] Clothing Workers' Union by the Chinese Textile Workers' Union. [redacted] declined the invitation due to short notice.

4. This source has also established that P.J. KELLY's visit was arranged directly by the Communist Parties of both countries, and that it has no connection with the Trade Unions.

[redacted] (CS.1)
for Director.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 21 June 1967

SUBJECT:

Pat Kelly off to China

Well-known Communist and organiser for the Wellington Drivers' Union, Mr. Pat Kelly, is at present in China as a guest of the Chinese Communist Party.

[redacted] Fil [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

NOTE FOR FILE

Source has heard that early in June WILCOX informed the Central Committee Peking that PATRICK KELLY would leave Auckland for Hong Kong on 17th June by Qantas Flight 851.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

WELLINGTON - 21st June 1967.

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

From (source): [redacted] Reference: P.F. Date: 19.6.1967

For File No. 21/2/27
P.F. (POTAE, T.)

Original on

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 20.6.1967

Thomas POTAE - Discussion on Trade Union and Party Matters.

1. Source reported that he was present during a long discussion between John A. MANSON and Thomas POTAE on Trade Union and Party matters.

.....

5. POTAE mentioned that he had six weeks leave due to him and MANSON suggested he should accumulate it and go to China. POTAE Did not want to go to China but MANSON reminded him that he had a job to do. POTAE argued that the job was here in New Zealand and MANSON told him he had to broaden his outlook and that the proleterian comrades should go away.

6. MANSON pointed out that to go to China was one of the most humbling experiences a person could go through. Party members had a job to do in China in helping to bring the Chinese people out of their isolation. POTAE argued that he could not see any use in him wandering around China looking at it, but MANSON protested that it was the impact. To this, POTAE commented scornfully that the job must have had some impact on Kenneth G. DOUGLAS and Gordon H. ANDERSEN.

.....

9. MANSON explained the fundamentals of the ideological struggle on Marxism which had involved the Party since 1960. He said that both the Chinese and the Soviets had been asked to stop sending material to individual members of the Party but to send it to the National Centre. The Chinese had complied but the Soviets had put out a vicious attack on V.G. WILCOX, and the NZ-USSR Society had been used for distributing Soviet material. He said that the Soviet Legation was bringing people to New Zealand through the Society to propound the policy of the Soviet Government. He added that B.Y. DOROFEEV, the Soviet Minister who had been MANSON's interpreter in 1960, had been sent to NZ specifically to disrup the CPNZ.

.....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

27/ /67 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

10,000/5/66—20142 P

21/2/27

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 16th June 1967

Patrick Joseph KELLY.

RECEIVED
26 JUN 196

1. Subject is booked to travel from Auckland to Hong Kong on 17th June 1967 as follows:-

Auckland-Sydney - QF 851
Sydney-Hong Kong - BA 802

2. No bookings for the return trip have been made, and the local contact was given as C/- NUNES, 862-217.

Source: [redacted]

Comment: The above was reported to H.Q. by telephone on 16th June 1967 (DOA to CS). Phone 862-217 (as yet unlisted) is currently being transferred from the previous holder (nir) to Raphael NUNES, in his flat at 4 Rawalpindi Street, Pt. Chevalier.

Source: [redacted]

[redacted]

DISTRICT OFFICER.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/24

[redacted]

P.F.

C.S. 12.6.1967

Patrick J. KELLY - Visit to China

Patrick J. KELLY told source that he was now not departing for China until 15th June 1967. He was going via Auckland and would be in Auckland on the evening of 15th June 1967.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

21/2/24

[redacted] P.F.

CS.1. 8.6.1967

Patrick J. KELLY - Visit to China.

Patrick J. KELLY told source that he was leaving for China on 14th June 1967. He was to be away for 6 weeks and he was taking £30 with him - £5 a week. He may be leaving from Auckland.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

[redacted]

CS.1.

2.6.1967

P.F.

Patrick J. KELLY - Visit to China.

[redacted]

B.2.

COMMENT: KELLY is probably the unnamed third member of the Trade Union delegation to China.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted](CS)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27
C.5.

83/2/4

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND
HONG KONG

31st May, 1967.

Secretary of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON.

Copies: All diplomatic posts

New Zealand Communist Party Delegation's visit to Hongkong

In our memorandum 83/2/4 of 23 May, we reported that the New Zealand Communist Party delegation which had visited Peking for the May Day celebrations, crossed over to Hongkong on their way back to New Zealand on 21 May. The delegation consisted of Ralph Hegman, Diana Grant-Mackie, Basil Holmes and Lesley Cole.

2. On 23 May, during their stay in Hongkong, the delegation "visited" Chinese "wounded" in the riots of the preceding few days. The Hongkong office of the Hsinhua News Agency released the following report:

> "Members of the New Zealand Communist Party delegation recently expressed their sympathy for the Chinese in Hongkong who have been carrying on a heroic struggle against the fascist atrocities by the British Hongkong authorities. The New Zealand C.P. delegation went to Hongkong on route home after taking part in the May Day celebrations in Peking and making a visit. On 23 May, members of the New Zealand C.P. delegation had a cordial conversation with wounded Chinese in Hongkong. The New Zealanders said that they were indignant at the British authorities' fascist, bloody atrocities against Chinese workers and others in Hongkong and Kowloon, and at the fully-armed fascist thugs in the Hongkong streets. The New Zealanders praised the wounded Chinese for their heroism and said that the Chinese working class fears no violence in their struggle against British imperialism and against national suppression.
>
> "Your struggle is justified. We firmly support you in carrying the struggle against persecution through to the end. Your struggle is ours. Your heroic struggle inspires the working class and revolutionary people of New Zealand," they said. "The revolutionary people the world over unite and persist in struggle. Victory will surely belong to us," they added.

The Director,
Security Services,
WELLINGTON.

For your information

for Secretary of External Affairs
9 June 1967.

PM 300/6/1

D. To see. The 'PV' of 7.6.67 included most of para 2 above in an article. Please do not miss the cartoons 3 pages below.
12.6

[redacted] /6

[redacted] To see. I would like the cartoons circulated [redacted] /6

Members of the New Zealand C.P. delegation shouted: "Oppose British fascist atrocities in Hongkong!" "Long live proletarian internationalism!" and "Long live Chairman Mao, long life to him!" They gave the wounded Chinese badges with portraits of Chairman Mao that they had received as gifts. Representatives of the wounded Chinese thanked their comrades-in-arms from New Zealand for their support and pledged to carry the struggle against imperialism through to the end."

3. The Assistant Political Adviser, Davies, told us that the Hsinhua report came as a surprise to him, and that the administration had received no information to confirm that the "visit" did in fact take place. There were known to be a number of Chinese allegedly injured in the recent demonstrations (and also bail jumpers) in several communist buildings including the Bank of China, the Federation of Trade Unions building and the Hsinhua News Agency. Davies said that the visit could have easily taken place without the knowledge of the local authorities, or it could even be a fabrication served up for propaganda purposes.

Commissioner.

HONGKONG UNREST

TELEGRAM 65 FROM NEW ZEALAND COMMISSIONER IN HONGKONG TO EXTERNAL WELLINGTON - 31ST MAY 1967

Reference your 89 Hongkong Unrest. Looking back over events of past fortnight the strong impressions remain first that the Administration and particularly the police are fully capable of handling disturbances of this nature and magnitude with efficiency and restraint, and so far without necessity of calling in the locally based Army personnel to assist; and second that the overwhelming majority of population of Hongkong is behind the Administration in its action to maintain law and order. The situation remains calm and for the past week there has been no repeat no further resort to violence or mass demonstrations. There have been some token strikes, some attempts at intimidation of workers, and some spreading of rumours, but these have made very little impact. Further comments are contained in immediately following telegram.

MINUTE SHEET

Department: ....

Subject:

File No. ....

To—

~~CS2~~ [redacted] 13/6

~~CS3~~ 13/6.

~~CJSD~~ [redacted]

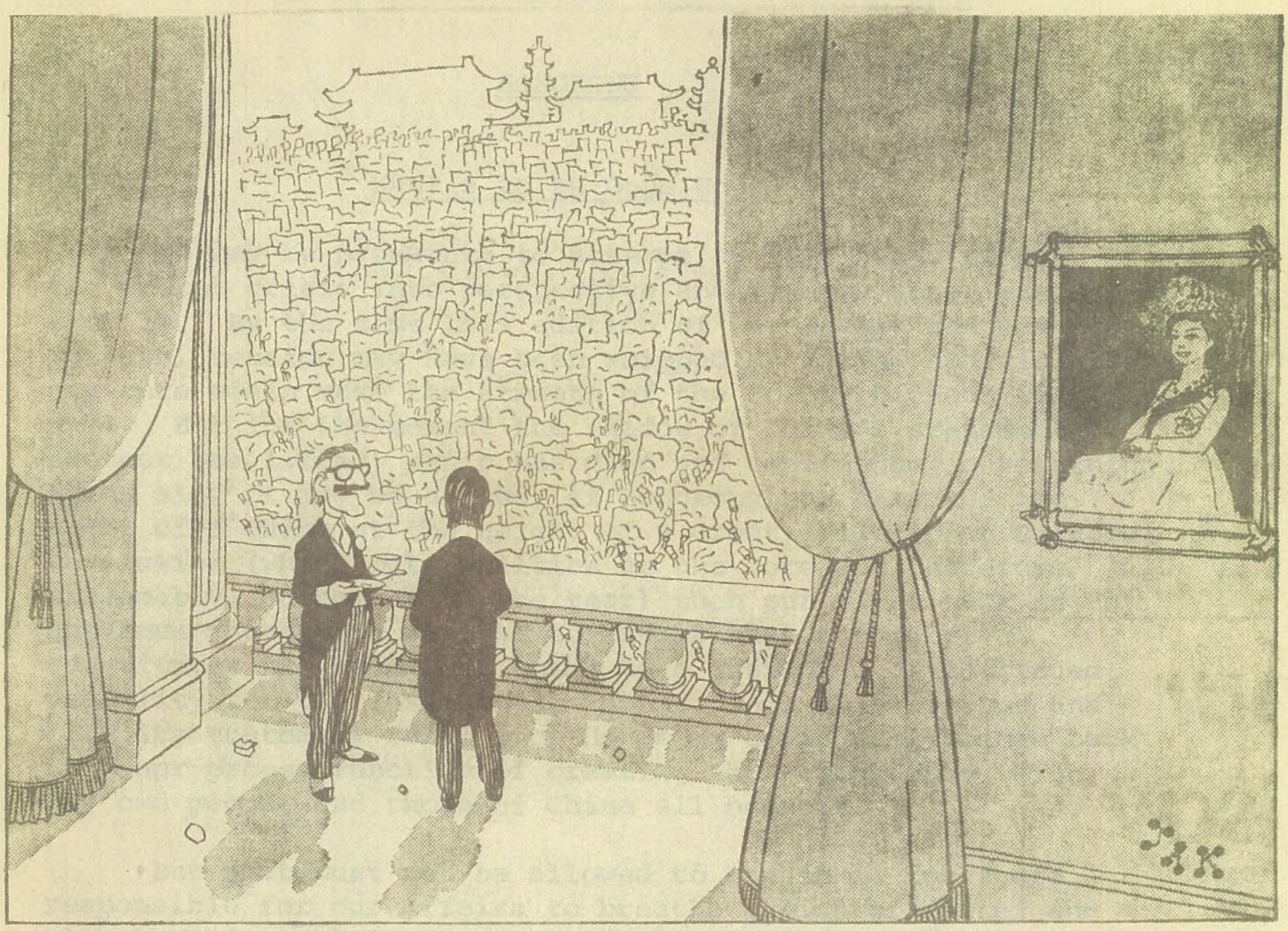
J.

file

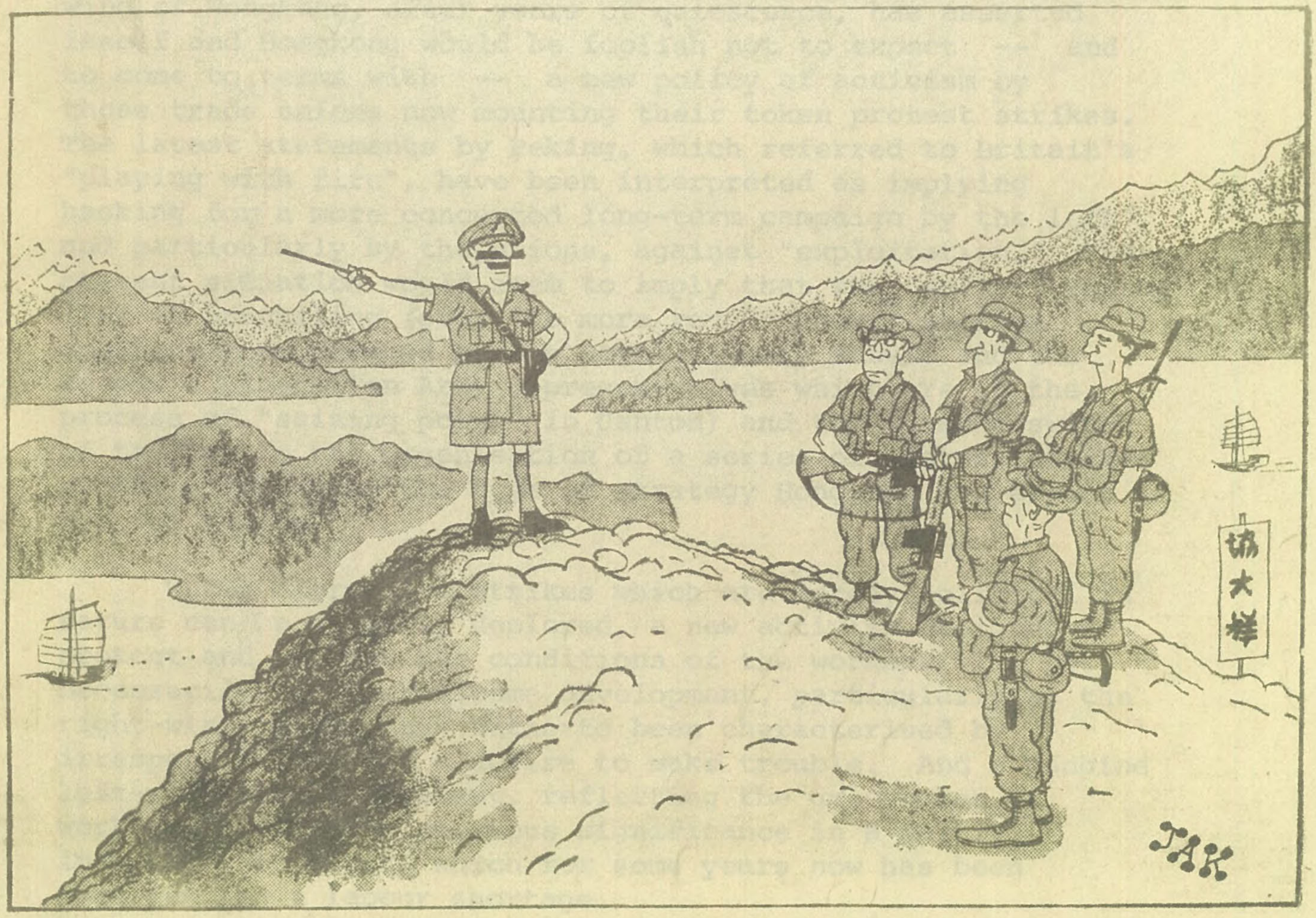
Item 504.

"You know, Fanshawe, I fancy the blighters have gone Commie!"

BUCK UP, CHAPS



"You know, Fanshawe, I fancy the blighters have gone Commie!"



"Now, doubtless you chaps are saying to yourselves, what could one platoon do if three hundred Chinese divisions attacked from, say, that direction?"

Extract from Far Eastern Economic Review of
June 1, 1967

HONGKONG

What's to be Done Now?

It may be premature to attempt at this stage to put the recent crisis into perspective and to draw some lessons from it. By the time this edition of the Review reaches its readers, tension may have been whipped up again, and violence may once again make the streets of the Colony hideous with hate. But for the moment the shadow of China's statement of protest has lifted, panic has died and confidence is returning. After all, it may be argued, if Hongkong has survived the anger of a China at the height of a Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (which puts politics to the fore and therefore, presumably, economics to the rear) then our first task is to convince those with capital to invest that our survival constitutes the next best thing to a guarantee of continued viability for the foreseeable future. All this is true and with its customary resilience Hongkong could well bounce back into her proper function of creating the wealth from which her own people and those of China all benefit.

But what must not be allowed to happen is for those responsible for our affairs to breathe a sigh of relief and slip back into their former remote complacency. It is unlikely in fact that they will be allowed to do so. The left-wing of Hongkong, after years of quiescence, has asserted itself and Hongkong would be foolish not to expect -- and to come to terms with -- a new policy of activism by those trade unions now mounting their token protest strikes. The latest statements by Peking, which referred to Britain's "playing with fire", have been interpreted as implying backing for a more concerted long-term campaign by the left and particularly by the unions, against "exploitation." The present situation would seem to imply that the "softer" Peking line is prevailing (over the more revolutionary tactics apparently encouraged by the Revolutionary Rebels and the People's Liberation Army representatives which are in the process of "seizing power" in Canton) and the current switch of tactics to the organisation of a series of protest strikes probably indicates the type of strategy Hongkong can expect for the future.

While disruptive strikes which are merely political in nature can be properly deplored, a new activism designed to protect and improve the conditions of the workers will not necessarily be an unwelcome development, particularly as the right-wing unions have hitherto been characterised by irresponsibility and a desire to make trouble. And a genuine left-wing labour movement, reflecting the grievances of workers, would have enormous significance in a mainly industrial community which for some years now has been experiencing a labour shortage.

In a recent edition of the Review, we suggested editorially that the disturbances organised by the left-wing in Hongkong were primarily political -- a backlash from the Cultural Revolution. We added that if Peking had agreed to slow or halt Hongkong's growth, it might be a result of mounting embarrassment caused by the existence of an increasingly prosperous "capitalist shop window" on her borders. A stagnant Hongkong would still require food and raw materials so that China's foreign exchange earnings from the Colony would not be catastrophically reduced.

There have always been two ways of looking at Hongkong: one can regard it as a "capitalist shop window": its booming economy providing, with Japan, an example of the growth which can be achieved when Asian entrepreneurial talents are allowed to function within the framework of a stable Government and a free economy. Or one can regard it cynically as a temporary site for factories and markets which enable those few possessed of capital and initiative to make money quickly. Hongkong has of course fallen neatly between these two stools; as a "shop window" there have been gaping holes in its armour. Its crowded slums, and hillside squatters, its beggars and the shocking gap between the rich and poor provide more than adequate material for those who, like the occasional Russian visiting journalist, wish to portray Hongkong as a Colonial sweat-shop. On the other hand, the Hongkong Government and, indeed, some of the Colony's employers have proved very far from being the cynical exploiters that an amoral money-grubbing attitude to Hongkong would require them to be. Indeed, in some senses, the achievements of the Hongkong Government in the fields of resettlement, education, medical and social services and of the better Hongkong employers in providing decent conditions and wages have gone far to create the problems we face today.

To illustrate this, it is necessary to differentiate sharply between those demonstrations of communists chanting Maoist slogans and waving their little red books and the disturbances which took place in Sanpokong. The first group have, at present, little support among the people of the Colony; the events of the last few days have shown this clearly -- on no occasion more strikingly than on the Saturday evening when the processions left the centre of Victoria City to wend their way through the crowded tenement streets of Wanchai and North Point. These processions, had they been swelled by any popular support, could have developed into another riot, but they received no such support. On the other hand the disturbances at Sanpokong revealed -- for the second time in 13 months -- the existence of what the London Times called "a groundswell of discontent", a widespread sense of frustration among youth, and a "bloody-minded" resentment of anything which smacked of authority. No journalist can hope adequately to explain the real origin of such disturbances; their real causes can only be uncovered by thorough sociological surveys of the type made in America after the Watts riot. It was disappointing that the Commission of Enquiry into last year's Kowloon riots showed as great a desire to discredit those who took part as it did to find explanations of their actions. The evidence of discontent in Kowloon was complacently dismissed as "hooliganism" by Government and absolutely nothing was done. Now a second serious warning has been given by the youth of Sanpokong, and it is essential that this one should be heeded.

The point is that the young men who threw stones and bottles at the Police were not members of Hongkong's abject poor from the tenement slums or from the shacks on the hillside; they were reasonably well-dressed misfits from Hongkong's vaunted resettlement estates and from the streets of Kowloon. Apart from the fact that we have an educational system in Hongkong which pushes children aged 14 or below out on to the streets, and industrial legislation which forbids them to be employed until they are 16 (which provides us with a built-in gang of unemployed potential hooligans), the Hongkong authorities have shown no signs of appreciating the self-evident fact that the discontent is part of a "Revolution of Rising Expectations" and that it is official efforts to improve the lot of society which have largely aroused those expectations.

Last week, the Review called for contacts between Government and the leftists and for high priority for reforms in the labour and industrial legislation of the Colony. It is encouraging to know that the Governor himself agrees that this is important, and discussed the matter with Sir Arthur Galsworthy and other representatives from Britain who came out to Hongkong last week. But it should be emphasised that the resulting legislation must not only be radical but enforceable.

It is a besetting sin of the press in Hongkong that the answer it produces to any given problem is: "Government should do something". But within this laissez-faire society, it is only Government which can move to regulate our affairs. Those who want industrial and labour conditions to improve waste their breath in simply calling on the employers to treat their workers better; only the Government can adequately "put the screws on" those employers who can afford to distribute an appreciably larger proportion of their profits to "those who produce the wealth".

Of course, the cry will go up from industrialists that (i) they cannot afford higher wages etc. and (ii) the price of their products would go up and thus exports would suffer. But it has been more than adequately proved that a modicum of scientific management would enormously increase productivity, thus easily absorbing the costs of higher wages. Further, the short-sighted staff policies adopted by most Hongkong enterprises have been an important factor in Hongkong's failure to move up the technological ladder. Our local industries have failed to attract the graduates, the engineers, scientists and technicians which modern factories need if products are to be improved. A graduate offered a salary of $400 per month with no security of tenure or prospects of a satisfying career naturally opts to teach. Meanwhile, other competitors in Taiwan, South Korea and elsewhere are fast beginning to produce the cheap light industrial products in which Hongkong has specialised so far -- and they have no labour problems. Hongkong must go on producing more and more sophisticated goods, and if one answer to our present social problems is better wages and conditions -- and thus higher prices -- the short answer is that better products fetch better prices.

Small or inefficient firms which cannot compete must go to the wall or -- preferably -- merge to form stronger groupings.

It must be emphasised that the Review has regularly commented on the fact that a depressingly small proportion of our four million people have begun to reap the benefits of Hongkong's economic growth. Our criticisms of local management were repeated editorially just before the recent crisis exploded, and represented no change in editorial policy. Now the situation has changed, and a more progressive attitude to labour matters may no longer be a pious message preached by liberal publications but a legitimate demand by organised trade unionists; and it is to be hoped that local industrialists will demonstrate their customary flexibility in coming to terms with this. Already industrialists and employers who have publicly expressed their views show depressing signs of sinking back into a premature complacency.

But most of all, Government must come to terms with the new situation. By this, we do not mean, in any sense, that it should "make concessions" to political pressure or reveal any weakness in its resolve which would only produce escalated demands a la Macao. We do ask that it ceases to close its eyes to self-evident facts. The Review has in past weeks praised the calm efficiency of the authorities in dealing with what was a very dangerous situation, but this praise did not cancel out the many articles which the Review has published over the last years pointing out the existence of social and industrial anomalies and recommending positive steps to be taken to mitigate them -- articles which have been received by the authorities with the calm indifference which characterises their reaction to most criticism.

Perhaps now Hongkong has the opportunity of ridding the ranks of its civil service of the accumulated deadwood of decades, of dispensing with the services of those senior officials who spend their time altering commas in memoranda and attending meaningless public ceremonies, men who have lost their desire to serve the community and any idealism and initiative for change which they may once have had. Such a clearance would make way for younger men who are as yet unaffected by the cynicism which comes of waiting for the dead shoes of incompetents. Of course, such a "purge" would be interpreted by the left-wing as a victory for Mao's Thought, as a surrender to its demand to "punish those responsible". But in the larger sense, this is in fact what would be happening and it would be of little harm to enable the left to claim such a victory.

The official heroes of the events of recent weeks have been Hongkong's policemen. The first positive step which the Government could take would be to grant generous pay increases to the Police -- and indeed to other representatives of authority who have dealings with the public. It is universally recognised that adequate pay is a community's only real defence against corruption, and a well-paid police force would hopefully be a large factor in curing this social disease. It could prove to be of inestimable value in removing one of the main causes of the suspicion and aversion with which the average Hongkong citizen -- in normal times, let it be said -- regards officers of the law.

Above all Government policies must reflect what should be a truism: that in a free-booting industrial, commercial and non-political community such as Hongkong the average citizen's only outlet is the prospect (or hope) of personal economic advancement. And the average Chinese citizen whose hopes of making good are growing faint sublimates such ambitions into a determination to see that his children are in a better position than he was at the beginning of his career. This sociological cliche should long ago have persuaded the Hongkong Government of the necessity of providing adequate educational facilities for the whole community.

Again over the past several years, the Review has consistently called for a radical change in Hongkong's financial and budgetary policies, which have looked with favour on massive one-time capital expenditures but with acute distaste on the recurrent expenditure which any social legislation requires. Perhaps the new situation will mean a reassessment of plans to spend millions of dollars on a mass public transport system, leaving the Plover Cove scheme as a fitting climax to the Government's admirable programme of large projects. If so, the Government can afford no longer to refuse to commit itself in advance and must mobilise all the community's available financial resources to improving housing, education, medical services, recreational facilities and public welfare in general.

Such views are dangerous in Hongkong today. They are likely to be rejected by the left-wing as woolly-minded bourgeois liberalism, by local employers as dangerous radicalism and by Government as an uncalled for criticism in the hour when the community should stand shoulder to shoulder. But, as we have emphasised, these views have been put forward consistently in the pages of the Review for some years, and represent no change in editorial policy in the face of a new threat. Nor has the new situation invalidated them. The Government must not be allowed to convince itself that the overwhelming expression of public support for its recent actions in maintaining law and order means that the community wholeheartedly approves of its policies in normal times. That, as any Government official in touch with public opinion knows, is far from being the case. The public has been presented with a choice between two evils, of which it chose the lesser.

Nevertheless, at the height of the recent tension, it appeared just possible that the agitators might be able to transform their campaign into something resembling a nationalist movement which could organise and channel the discontents and frustrations of the community into an anti-colonialist revolution. They did not succeed, but Government owes a duty to the community to re-appraise its policies with a view to ensuring that such discontents are minimised. Then no-one, from the left or right, will be able to exploit them to create unrest.

Extract from THE ECONOMIST, 27th May, 1967

HONGKONG

Hongkong withstood the first shock of rioting remarkably well. But only the rash would pretend that the emergency has passed. There has been too much party commitment and too much Peking involvement and there is too much solid evidence now of central planning and organisation for pious hopes of a quick fade-out.

Posters were printed in bulk and some youths were paid up to £2.10s. a day to slap them up; police observers in the crowds estimate that stone-throwers earned from 10s. to £1. Mob tactics, the rehearsed collapse of rioters, the smearing of blood on faces (a rumour of ketchup lingers), the quick application of unnecessary bandages carried at the ready, and the use of trained leaders who were switched from one area to another, all confirmed the presence of a purposeful Maoist hand at the helm. Quiet-spoken students in pairs are now knocking on apartment doors with courteous warnings of an impending water cut-off and advice that water should immediately be hoarded -- thereby producing a water shortage.

A prima facie case can now be made that preparations for turning the heat on Hongkong at the first opportunity were in train after the easy heady victory for Red Guard tactics in Macao in January. Another deduction is that new, younger and more "cultural" organisers from the mainland have taken over the direction of party policy from the old stalwarts whose revolutionary zeal has become blunted by soft living in the colony. Chinese bystanders, confirming police opinion, have identified by their dress and hair style, or lack of it, groups of young visitors from Canton and Macao in the original parades.

The towering half-occupied Bank of China, which maintains its own detachment of carbine-toting guards, became the militant headquarters and sanctuary of the mobs and the evangelic temple of Chairman Mao. Its loudspeakers continued to bellow violence even after the government information services, showing an enterprise which the labour department has sadly lacked, set up their own loudspeakers across the road to jam the communist exhortations with Chinese opera. The bank is strategically located: in the shadow of the Hilton, slap next door to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and literally only an acid-bottle's throw from the Supreme Court, the Cricket Club, and St. John's Cathedral.

The communists must have been taken aback by the astonishing and immediate popular reaction against the rioting. The police have suddenly become the colony's heroes. Public meetings of protest were spontaneously called, messages of support for firmer counter-action poured in and there is a continuing flood of contributions, many for humble amounts and carried by hand, to a fund for improved education opportunities for policemen's children. By Tuesday the fund was said to have reached £62,000. There has been no precedent for this sudden strong backlash in previous disturbances in the colony. Television coverage of the mobs in action, dislocation of vital examinations for thousands of anxious students and the imposition of the first curfew on the island since the Japanese invasion have not helped the rioters' cause.

So far there have been nearly 800 arrests -- but no martyrs -- and sentences are ranging from a month for breaches of curfew to 18 months for rioting and violence. The east wind still carries blustering rumours of a general strike. But the union front as such has not responded. Of the colony's registered unions, 63 are affiliated to the Federation of Trade Unions, which is communist-led, and 62 to the Trade Union Council, which has implacable Nationalist sympathies and which has urged "absolute" labour support for the government. Of another 50-odd unattached unions, half give moral backing to the Federation and the other half to the Council. An additional 65 unions operate as "independent". Generally the leftist unions comprise shipyards, public utilities, textiles and fishing; the rightists, building and catering trades. All told there are about 167,000 registered unionists. Many other workers -- in small crafts, family concerns and so on -- belong to no union.

Opinion has been clearly divided on direct action among, first, the two unions whose strikes and subsequent lock-outs touched off the uproar and, later, even strongly leftist unions like transport. The artificial flower-makers are back at work; the leaders of the cement workers are showing signs of reasonableness. Many of the bus drivers who deliberately abandoned buses in busy streets to halt traffic and help rioting took this action on their own initiative and include known trouble-makers. Dock-workers have been content with one-hour sitdowns.

How far Peking wants to keep on pushing no one of course can guess -- perhaps not even Peking itself at the moment. But if Hongkong's government labour laws and policies are now revised and become at once more flexible and more assertive, long-range advantages could rewardingly emerge from the brawling.

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf. Service. Reference: No. 105 Date: 31.5.1967

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on

Received on Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 14.6.1967

NEW ZEALAND CP DEPARTURE--The New Zealand Communist Party delegation, headed by Ralph Hegman, member of the Political Committee of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party, left Kwangchow 21 May for home. The delegation came to China to attend May Day celebrations and pay a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Chao I-min, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee, was among those who saw the delegation off at the airport when it left Peking 7 May. (Peking NCNA International English 1409 GMT 21 May 1967--W)

Cf [redacted] /6

Cf [redacted] To see

[redacted] 4/6

R/ A. File [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper.*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 31 May 1967

SUBJECT:

Visit to China

Mr. H. McLeod, Chairman of the Editorial Board of the People's Voice, is at present visiting China as a guest of the Peking People's Daily.

During his stay, Mr. McLeod will study the latest developments of the working-class cultural revolution.

R File [redacted]

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 31 May 1967

SUBJECT:

New Zealanders meet Mao and Lin

Members of the Communist Party of New Zealand delegation to China, Mr. B. Holmes and Mrs. D. Grant-Mackie, meet Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Behind him is Lin Piao, who has been subject of many press fictions (e.g., "mysterious disappearance," etc.). Behind him is Kang Sheng, a leading member of the Communist Party of China, and partly obscured is Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister.

R Fil [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Copy No. / of 5 / copies (T.S. only)

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

From Christchurch Our File: PF.CH.1098 of

To H.Q.(CS.1) Date 31st May, 1967. Your File: 21/2/27 of 26.5.67

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH C.P. OF CHINA : N.Z. TRADE UNION DELEGATION

INFORMATION

1. Enquiries have been made regarding the travel arrangements made by R.A. HILL (PF)✓ a member of an N.Z.T.U. delegation to China. These show that the following bookings have been made by HILL:

Christchurch - Sydney	QF.877	7.6.67
Sydney - Hong Kong	QF.757	8.6.67

No return booking has been made by HILL. [redacted]

2. Enquiries from the Internal Affairs Department show that HILL was issued with a New Zealand Passport No.C.153932 on 11.3.63 as shown on his Personal Particulars Form. No renewal has been taken out by HILL as his present one is valid until 11.3.68. The most current photograph we have of HILL is the one which appears on his P.P.F. It is still an excellent likeness. However, attached are 8 copies of his Passport photograph taken in 1963.

[redacted]

District Officer,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

[redacted]
District Officer

[redacted]

File
Copy 31/1/9 ✓
RA HILL ✓ + photos. [redacted] /6

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

15,000/3/66–17712D

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION:

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No.
of copies
(T.S. only)

From [redacted] Our File: 21/2/27 of

To CS.1. Date 26.5.1967 Your File: of

SUBJECT: CPNZ RELATIONS WITH CP OF CHINA - NZ Trade Union Delegation.

1. Source reported that an invitation had been accepted by three NZ trade unionists to visit China. They were: -

Francis B. THORN
Robert (Roy) Allan HILL - both (PF)
one other, not named.

2. HILL had received his tickets, leaving from Christchurch and onward travel by Flight 757 from Sydney on Thursday 8th June 1967. THORN was concerned that he had not received his tickets as he wished to travel with HILL, and John A. MANSON undertook to send a cable to the China Travel Service on his behalf. MANSON also pencilled in bookings for THORN to leave Wellington by Flight 321 at 8 a.m. on 8th June 1967 and Flight 757 from Sydney on the same day. He told THORN that CPNZ had cabled acceptance for the three people and that there was no need to worry.

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

[redacted] To file

[redacted]

File 21/2/27
Copies DOC. ✓
DOA. ✓
31/1/3 ✓
31/1/9 ✓
F.B. Thorn ✓
R.A. Hill ✓

~~SECRET~~ [redacted] 15

CLASSIFICATION:

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. AK 10/1

H.Q. 18 May 1967.

RECEIVED
23 MAY

CPNZ NATIONAL ACTIVITY

On 11 May 1967 Joyce Mayme EWEN said in conversation that H.J.McLEOD would be bringing something back to the CPNZ from Hong Kong. She intimated that the CPNZ did not have the currency to bring this thing to New Zealand.

SOURCE: [redacted]

EVALUATION: B.6.

[redacted]
District Officer

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Information Service Reference: No. 87 Date: 4.5.1967

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on

Received on Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 22.5.1967

NEW ZEALAND CP HITS SOVIET STAND ON VIETNAM

[Peking NCNA International Service in English 0500 GMT 28 April 1967--D]

[Text] Wellington, 26 April--The National Secretariat of the Communist Party of New Zealand, in a statement, has sternly exposed the hypocritical features of the Soviet revisionist ruling clique in once again advocating "unity of action" with China to "aid" Vietnam. It points out that the Soviet revisionist clique is coordinating with the U.S. imperialist scheme to "force peace talks through bombing," stepping up its efforts to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese people in a vain attempt to compel them to surrender to the U.S. aggressors, and carrying out the underhanded activities of uniting with the United States against China.

Published today in PEOPLE'S VOICE, organ of the Communist Party of New Zealand, the statement is a comment on a speech by Soviet revisionist chieftain Brezhnev to the recent SED congress.

The statement says: "Brezhnev utters with deceptive glibness his phrases about unity of action. However, those who compare the deeds of the Soviet revisionists with their words will not be taken in. While Brezhnev, Kosygin and company talk of helping Vietnamese patriots to the utmost, they have given the U.S. imperialists the greatest practical help behind the scenes.

"During 1966 they were busy organizing a disengagement in Europe which enabled the U.S. military to [illegible] of an enormous shift of forces from Europe to Vietnam. At the beginning of 1967, when all the U.S. stooges, from Mrs. Gandhi to Harold Wilson, were actively promoting Johnson's fraudulent peace talks, Kosygin went to Britain to connive with Wilson on a satisfactory formula to end the war--a formula satisfactory to the United States."

It says: "The Soviet leaders have united with U.S. imperialism in an alliance against the most steadfast, consistent, and selfless friend of the Vietnamese people--China. They have given huge quantities of arms to the Indian ruling class for use against China, have deployed large armies on the Chinese border, and have circulated the deliberate lie that China has blocked Soviet aid shipments from reaching Vietnam. While they pose as comminists and revolutionaries, they extend credits and military aid to the Suharto gang, the U.S.-backed butchers of Indonesian communists and patriots."

It goes on: "The Soviet leaders shout about unity to cover up their betrayals. The Chinese leaders have no intention of fooling people by joining hands with scabs and renegades."

"All who fight against imperialism should match the words of the Soviet revisionists against their deeds. They will then see that the voice may be the voice of Brezhnev, but the hands are Johnson's," the statement concludes.

Cf [redacted] /5
10

[redacted] See.

[redacted] 22/5

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

RECEIVED
4 MAY 19

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 3 May 1967

Hugh John McLEOD

1. Subject, describing himself as a journalist, of 33 Richmond Ave., Auckland, recently applied for funds amounting to £250 for travel to Hong Kong on holiday. According to the application, McLEOD intends leaving Auckland on 28 May 1967, and returning to New Zealand on 1 August 1967.

SOURCE: Reserve Bank.

2. Some recent comments from within Party circles indicated that McLEOD would be away from Auckland by about 7 or 8 May. It was not clear whether this absence from Auckland involved local travel prior to his trip overseas, or whether it indicated a departure for overseas at a date earlier than anticipated. Although local enquiries to date continue to show subject's projected departure date as 28 May, the possibility of an earlier departure should not be dismissed and it may be prudent to cover this point in any forewarnings to overseas agencies.

3. To save any possible confusion here or overseas, it should be noted that a member of Air N.Z. staff, one H. McLEOD, is travelling from Auckland to Sydney on TE.859 on Saturday 6 May 1967, thence to Hong Kong on TE.221 on 7 May 1967. He will be returning one week later.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D.—16

File Ref: 21/2/27

CROSS REFERENCE

For File No. 21/2/27

Title: CPNZ - Relationship with Communist China.

Further relevant information re: Statements in HSINHUA reports re (1) Wilcox's praise of Cultural Revolution (from P.V. article of 5.4.67) & (2) CPNZ Secretariat Statement re Soviet Revisionists.

is filed in file No. P/F

as folio No. V.G. Wilcox

Date: 2/5/67

Cross reference made by [redacted]

Initials: [redacted]

Section: CS1

Date: 15.5.67.

50 pads/8/65—8465 P

~~SECRET~~

HQ (CS.1) 21/2/27

D.O.A. 1.5.1967

CPNZ - RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

At a recent meeting of the South Branch in Christchurch, R.G. HEGMAN (PF) was discussing visits to Communist China. He said that in the past, money for the fares of New Zealand comrades had been paid in full by Peking, but he had doubts if this practice would continue in future.

[redacted] (CS.1)
for Director.

DESPATCHED
2 - MAY 1967
Encl. [redacted]

[redacted] File [redacted] 3/5/67

~~SECRET~~

2/1/2/27

Extract from "N.Z. Herald" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 28 4. 1967.

SUBJECT: CPNZ - Relations with C.C.P.

Big Build-up in Peking

N.Z. HERALD 28 APR 1967

In building a strong socialist State, China was helping the New Zealand Communist Party to overthrow imperialism in its own country, the secretary general of the New Zealand party, Mr V. G. Wilcox, is reported to have told a big meeting in China last month.

An account of his visit is the first article in the Chinese weekly Peking Review. It appears under a half-page picture showing Mr Wilcox with Mao Tse-tung and other party leaders.

According to the report a banquet was given for Mr Wilcox at which he and the Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, proposed toasts to the militant friendship between their respective parties and to the health of "the great leader Chairman Mao."

Mr Wilcox also visited the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute where he was said to have been given a tremendous welcome when he spoke to several thousand young "revolutionary fighters of the Red Flag Fighting Detachment and other revolutionary students, teachers and staff."

His speech was reported to have evoked thunderous applause, with everybody apparently continually shouting: "Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese Communist Party and the New Zealand Communist Party. Proletariat of the world unite. Long live all-conquering Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Long live the great leader Chairman Mao. A long, long life to him."

Mr Wilcox

Mao Tse-tung

[redacted]

File 21/2/27
Copy: VG Wilcox

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 27 April 1967

Hugh John McLEOD

1. Subject is booked to travel from Auckland to Hong Kong on Air N.Z. flight TE.221 on 28 May 1967. No return bookings have been made, but McLEOD holds an open dated ticket for the return journey.

2. Booking arrangements were made by John FOULDS (PF) (contact phone No. 40-453) and the fares were paid in Auckland by a Plato Club No.2 account cheque.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Extract from "Waikato Times" Newspaper.

Publis[hed] at Hamilton, on [date] 26 April 1967

SUBJECT: CPNZ delegation to China

RECEIVED
2 - MAY 1967

Delegation from N.Z. in Peking

HONG KONG (NZPA-Reuter).—A New Zealand Communist Party delegation arrived in Peking yesterday to attend the forthcoming May Day celebrations at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party central committee.

The delegation was headed by Ralph Hegman, a member of the party's political committee, according to the New China News Agency.

[redacted]

File

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

From (source): D.O.C. Reference: CH/10/10-827 Date: 26.4.67

For File No. 25/2/27

Original on 21/8/1

Received on 27.4.67 Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 1.5.67

SUBJECT: SOUTH BRANCH CPNZ, CHRISTCHURCH.

1. A meeting of the South Branch was held at the home of M.J. HOBSON, 10 Goodman Street, Christchurch, on Wednesday evening 19 April 1967.

....

7. R.G. HEGMAN intimated at this meeting that in the past money for fares for New Zealand comrades visiting China has been paid in full by Peking but he had doubts if this practice will continue in the future.

COMMENT: It seems that the fares of HEGMAN and Lesley R. COLE are being paid in full by Peking.

....

T.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOC)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE *" Newspaper.*

Published at Auckland *, on [date]* 26 April 1967

SUBJECT:

C.P.N.Z. delegation leaves for China

On the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a delegation of four members of the Communist Party of New Zealand has left to take part in China's May Day celebrations.

Members of the delegation are: Mr. R. Hegman (leader), Mrs. L. Cole, Mrs. D. Grant-Mackie and Mr. B. J. Holmes.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

RECEIVED
4 MAY 1967

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 21 April 1967

Mr Basil James HOLMES. (P.F.)

1. The above-named, of 272 Forrest Hill Road, Takapuna, Auckland, issued with N.Z. Passport No. R055849 at Auckland on 5 April 1967 supplied the following further particulars in his application :-

Occupation: - Carpenter
Born: - Wanganui, N.Z. on 10 April 1926
Height: - 5' 6"
Eyes: - Blue
Hair: - Brown
Visible distinguishing marks: - Slight amputation second finger on left hand.

Next-of-kin: - Mrs Anne Marie HOLMES (i.r.) former wife, of 223 Lake Road, Northcote, Auckland.

Travelling to Hong Kong, leaving by Air-N.Z. from Auckland at 9 am on 23 April 1967

2. Edna Doreen SALISBURY (P.F. and now deceased) Bookseller, Flat 27, 148 Howe St., Auckland certified that she had known subject for 20 years.

3. Attached are 8 copies of subject's passport photo.

SOURCE: - Passport Office, Auckland.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

17th April 1967

The Secretary of External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
WELLINGTON

Attention of: Mr Ian STEWART

CPNZ DELEGATION TO COMMUNIST CHINA

1. The usual annual CPNZ delegation to the May Day celebrations in Communist China is expected to leave New Zealand shortly. This consists of Ralph Garven HEGMAN, Basil James HOLMES, Diana Margaret GRANT-MACKIE and Lesley Renee COLE, all prominent Party members.

2. The itinerary is as follows: -

23.4.67:	Auckland to Hong Kong by Air N.Z. Flight TE.221;
23.5.67:	Depart Hong Kong by Flight QF.714;
24.5.67:	Arrive Sydney;
24.5.67:	HEGMAN, HOLMES and GRANT-MACKIE depart Sydney for Auckland by Flight QF.851;
24.5.67:	COLE departs Sydney for Christchurch by Flight QF.874.

3. Ralph Garven HEGMAN is the probable leader of the delegation. Since 1964 he has been the District Secretary in Christchurch, and a full-time paid functionary of the Party. In 1966 he was re-elected to the National and Political Committees of the CPNZ.

Basil James HOLMES has been a member of the CPNZ for more than 20 years, and was formerly a member of the Auckland District Committee.

Diana Margaret GRANT-MACKIE is a confirmed and enthusiastic Communist, who has been a Party member since 1957. She is the wife of John Augustus GRANT-MACKIE, another prominent Party member in Auckland, and she has stood as a C.P. Candidate in local body elections.

Lesley Renee COLE has been a CPNZ member in Christchurch since 1959, and her husband is also a Party member.

DESPATCHED
17 APR 1967
Encl. [redacted]

H.E. Gilbert
Director of Security.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

RECEIVED

D.O.A.

P.F.

H.Q.

12 April 1967

Basil James HOLMES

1. Subject, carpenter, of 272 Forrest Hill Road, Auckland, recently applied for funds amounting to £100 for a 1 month holiday in Hong Kong.

2. When applying he stated that he would be leaving Auckland on 23 April 1967.

SOURCE: Reserve Bank.

3. Subject was issued with N.Z. Passport No.R055849 at Auckland on 5 April 1967 for travel to Hong Kong by Air N.Z. leaving 23 April 1967 at 9 a.m.

4. Further particulars from his passport application will follow later.

SOURCE: Passport Office.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Copy No. of ~~C.S~~ /copies (T.S. only)

RECEIVED

From D.O.A. Our File: AK 5/10 of

To H.Q. Date 12 April 1967 Your File: of

SUBJECT: CPNZ DELEGATION TO CHINA.

1. Four CPNZ members are booked to travel from Auckland to Hong Kong departing on Air N.Z. flight TE.221 on 23 April 1967.

P/FS(1)

2. The members concerned are :-

Mrs. L. COLE, Christchurch (probably Lesley Renee COLE (ir)), PF

Mr. B. J. HOLMES, Auckland (Basil James HOLMES (PF))✓

Mrs. D. M. GRANT-MACKIE, Auckland (Diana Margaret GRANT-MACKIE (PF))✓

and Mr. R. HEGMAN, Christchurch (Ralph Garven HEGMAN (PF))✓

Originally, the name of Mrs. Cath. KELLY, of Wellington, (Catherine Vera KELLY PF (ir)) was included on the list, but this was deleted and replaced by that of B.J.HOLMES. Fares have been pre-paid through the China Travel Service, Hong Kong.

3. To date, all booking arrangements have been made by John FOULDS (PF)✓, giving the contact phone No. 40-453.

Comment: Phone 40-453 is not listed, but is leased by Mr. J. FOULDS and Mr. R. NUNES PF, Room 40, Palmerston Building.

4. Return bookings for all 4 persons have been made on QF.764 departing Hong Kong on 23 May and arriving Sydney on 24 May. GRANT-MACKIE, HEGMAN and HOLMES travel SYD-AK on QF.852 on 24 May, and COLE travels SYD-CHCH on QF.874 on 24 May.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

District Officer.

D. To see 17 4 67

[redacted] 17/4.

[redacted] To see Letter to overseas agencies is being composed. H.J. dee Wood appears to be going to China separately in May. [redacted]

File 21/2/27.

Copy: D.O.C. ✓
31/1/3 ✓

Extract as above – [redacted] 4/4

18 4 67 [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

EXTRA COPIES TAKEN [redacted]

15,000/3/66–17712D

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS
REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO C.S.
P.F.

Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS

1. Source has been recently told by an informant who had seen WILCOX since WILCOX's return from Communist China that most of the New Zealanders at present in Peking did not think very highly of Arthur JACKSON-THOMAS. One exception was Rewi ALLEY (PF) who thought JACKSON-THOMAS was not so bad. The CPNZ view according to WILCOX was that JACKSON-THOMAS was largely misunderstood by the New Zealanders in Peking. WILCOX had asserted that, as a result of JACKSON-THOMAS' criticism of Chinese propaganda, the Chinese were now reconsidering the type of propaganda phraseology etc. that they were distributing throughout the world. WILCOX had also said that he himself had been asked for his comments on Chinese propaganda whilst in Communist China and he had supported JACKSON-THOMAS' criticisms. His and JACKSON-THOMAS' comments had been much appreciated by the Chinese.

C.3.

SOURCE: [redacted]

10th April 1967

[redacted] (CS)

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS
REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO C.S.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE P.F.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO C.S.

Hugh John McLEOD

H.J. McLEOD is to visit Communist China in May to report for the "People's Voice".

C.3.
SOURCE: [redacted]

10th April 1967

[redacted] (CS)

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO C.S.

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

From (source): D.O.C. Reference: CH/10/10-824 Date: 4.4.1967

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/B/1

Received on 6.4.1967 Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 10.4.1967

CPNZ SOUTH BRANCH, CHRISTCHURCH

1. A meeting of South Branch was held at the home of M.J. HOBSON, 10 Goodman Street, Christchurch, on 28.3.1967.

.....

Apologies: Lesley Renee COLE was unable to attend as she is indisposed due to innoculations in readiness for her trip with R.G. HEGMAN to the May Day Celebrations in Peking.

.....

C.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (DOC)

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Christchurch PF.CH.1622

H.Q.(CS.1) 31st March,1967.

Ralph Garven HEGMAN

INFORMATION

1. Information has been received to the effect that the abovenamed person is to leave New Zealand for Hong Kong on 23.4.67 for a period of five weeks. He applied to the Reserve Bank for £189 and has been granted £179. HEGMAN gave his address as: Flat 1, 16 Buccleugh Street, Christchurch, and his occupation as - Secretary.

[redacted]

We will keep a watch for a booking from Christchurch and would appreciate any news of his booking through another office, most likely by the National Office C.P.N.Z., Auckland.

SOURCE : Assistant Manager,
Reserve Bank, Christchurch.

[redacted]

for District Officer

The Director,
WELLINGTON.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from " PEOPLE'S VOICE " *Newspaper.*

Published at Auckland *, on [date]* 29 March 1967

SUBJECT:

N.Z. Communist leader meets Chinese 'destroyed' by press

MR. V. G. WILCOX, General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, recently met leaders of the Chinese Communist Party in Peking, all of whom have been maligned (or even eradicated) by the Western press.

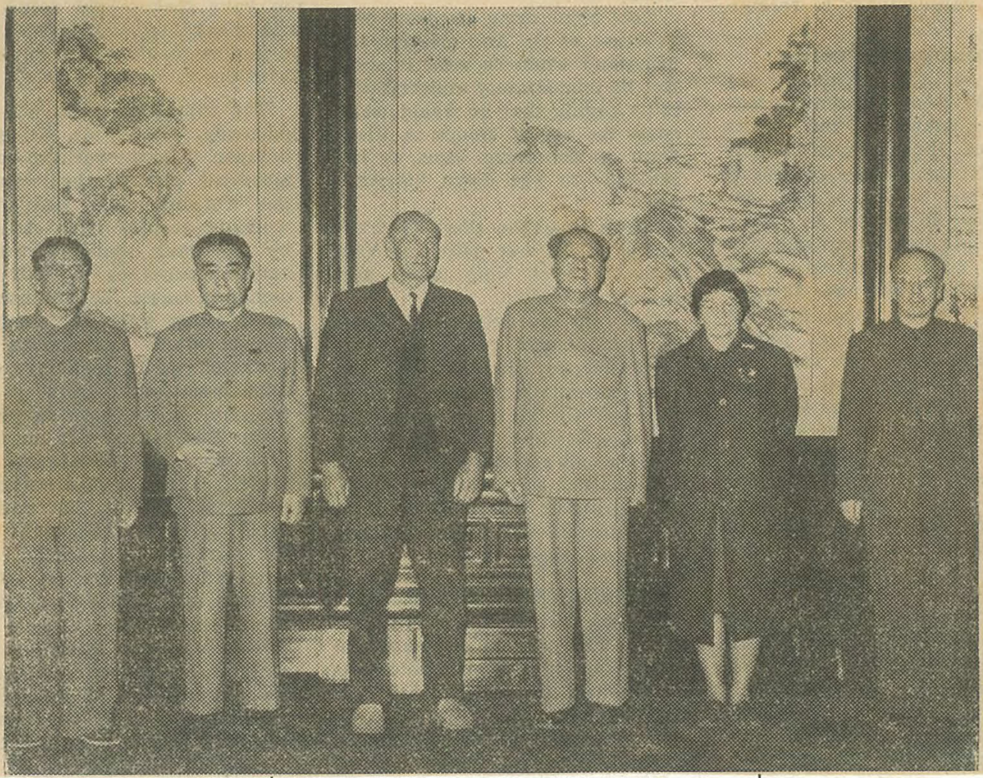
From left to right are: LIU NING-YI, President of the Chinese equivalent of the Federation of Labour (who, according to the Western press, had been sent packing in disgrace long ago); CHOU EN-LAI, the Chinese Prime Minister (whom the Western press has had disgraced, vanished, demoted, promoted, etc., etc.); MR. WILCOX; MAO TSE-TUNG, Chairman of the Communist Party of China (whom the press has had exiled, dying, rejuvenated, purged, purging, etc., etc.); MRS. RITA SMITH, a New Zealand Communist, passing through Peking; and KANG SHENG, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (who the Western press has strangely confused with Mao Tse-tung's wife—the Chinese symbols are similar).

The confusion of Kang Sheng's name with that of Mao Tse-tung's wife (Chiang Ching) resulted in "reliable reports" from Japanese correspondents in Peking attributing many of Kang Sheng's activities to Chiang Ching, often in ludicrous circumstances.

Such reports have also had the widow of famous democrat, Sun Yat-sen, assaulted and abused and her house ransacked. But the famous Hong Kong authoress, Han Suyin ("Love is a Many Splendoured Thing"), happened to be with Madame Sun Yat-sen.

"She was not only perfectly all right, but none of her houses had been ransacked and nothing had happened to her.

"As you know," Han Suyin told a Western correspondent, "she was making speeches in November on her husband's anniversary in Peking. She has since then written indignantly denying that any of that sort of thing has happened."



ITEM 509]

800 pads/5/65—2970 D

21/2/27

Extract from "STAR" Newspaper.

Publish at CHRISTCHURCH, on [date] 22ND MARCH 1967

SUBJECT: C.P.N.Z. – V.G. WILCOX on CHINA

Thin Comfort For Peking

N.Z.P.A. Special Corresp'dent
LONDON, March 21.

China's following has never looked more pathetic, according to an editorial in "The Times" yesterday.

"There is nothing but Albania, or the thin comfort of yet another visit from the New Zealand Communist leader, Mr Wilcox, who was ushered in to an audience with Chairman Mao once again last week."

RECEIVED

[redacted] File 21/2/27 [redacted]

21/2/27

Extract from "NATIONAL OBSERVER" Newspaper.

Published at WELLINGTON, on [date] March 1967.

SUBJECT:

The National OBSERVER, March 1967

New Zealanders Join Red Guards

SINCE SEPTEMBER last year it has been evident that the Red Guard Movement should be expanded on an international scale. In order to do this attempts have been made to spread Red Guard propaganda abroad by means of the press, radio and through Chinese Embassy personnel.

Moreover the Red Guards have endeavoured to attract foreigners to their ranks. Recent recruits include two New Zealand Communists.

The international role of the Red Guards first came to notice on September 9, 1966, in an article in "People's Daily" written by the Red Guards of the "Peking Red Guards Militant School," formerly the middle school attached to Tsinghua University, which stated:

"We Red Guards are not only staging an all-out rebellion on the domestic scene, but are ready to step into the international arena to fight to the end and make thorough-going rebellions together with the oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world."

"Stain Pacific With Blood"

ON October 28 Tanjug reported that a poster written by the Red Guards of a secondary school in Changchow, Kiangsi Province, had stated:

"The Red Guards will unfurl the victorious flag over the White House, and if necessary stain the whole Pacific with blood. The revolutionary rebellions fire sparked off in China will embrace the whole world wherever the Red Guards appear. What we need is 'military', not reformism and 'pacifism'. We want a big war with the reactionaries."

It is worth noting that it was in the Tsinghua University Middle School that the first Red Guards appeared, and it is from there that the initiative for the formation of an International Red Guard Movement has come.

Chinese Red Guards have apparently been active in several Chinese embassies abroad. It was reported on October 3 that statues, paintings and other "bourgeois" symbols had been wrecked in a Red Guard rampage through the Chinese Embassy and grounds in Cairo. In the Ambassador's villa, the Red Guards had wrecked valuable Chinese vases and paintings and Louis XIV furniture.

On October 11, the "Hindustan Standard" reported that Red Guards had also appeared among the personnel of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. As a consequence, the women had started wearing dark grey slacks and buttoned coats and had had their hair cropped short.

When, on September 23, the Nationalist Chinese Foreign Minister called at Accra on his way to Lagos, he was loudly abused and heckled by two young members of the Communist Chinese Embassy in Accra. The Accra "Evening News" reported that they were "believed to be members of the Red Guards."

In addition to their activities abroad and their propaganda efforts, the Chinese Red Guards have admitted certain foreigners to their ranks.

On September 27, Tass reported that the Red Guard headquarters in Peking had circulated a leaflet among foreign citizens living in Peking which said that the headquarters had set up an international relations department where the task is to popularise Mao Tse-tung's ideas among foreigners and attract them to "the ranks of the Red Guards." The leaflet said that foreign citizens wishing to join the Red Guard detachments must recognise Mao Tse-tung as "the head of the world revolution, and his ideas as the summit of Marxism—Leninism."

American Journalist

SINCE early September there have been several reports of foreigners in China becoming members of the Red Guards.

In her "Letter from China," the 80-year-old American journalist, Anna Louise Strong, said that on a visit to the Peking headquarters of the Red Guards, early in September, she had become the first foreigner to be admitted to membership. An 18-year-old female Red Guard said to Anna Louise Strong: "First we will make China red from the inside out and then we will help the working people of other countries make the whole world red."

NZ Coms Join Up

A PICTURE in the "People's Daily" of September 19 showed Chairman Mao receiving Mr Hill, the chairman of the pro-Chinese splinter group of the Australian Communist Party, and his wife, both of whom were wearing Red Guard armbands. Mrs Hill's armband bore the number 009. If Anna Louise Strong has number 001 then presumably, by September 19, there were at least nine members of the "International" Red Guards.

NCNA has reported the admission of five members of the New Zealand Communist Party into the movement, including Mr. William Deverent and Mr. J. Waldenholme. The five had told Red Guards they wished to learn from them, at which the youths presented them with their own armbands.

The New Zealand writer, Rewi Alley, resident in Peking, recently wrote an article published in November in which he said that three New Zealand youths had called to see him wearing Red Guard armbands. They told him:

"There are some Americans, Japanese also . . . our Red Guard is organised on a class basis, not a national one . . . The struggle is international."

In November, 28 Tanzanian students returned home from a two-month technical course in China. All of them wore Red Guard uniforms and Mao Tse-tung badges. At Addis Ababa Airport on November 4, while waiting for a plane to Dar-es-Salaam, they attacked photographers and were marched by police to their aircraft, chanting slogans from Mao Tse-tung.

[redacted] 58/ [redacted]

ITEM 509]

800 pads/5/65—2970 D

21/2/27

~~SECRET~~

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 22 March 1967

RECEIVED

Diana Margaret GRANT-MACKIE. (nee LEY) P.F.

1. The above-named, of 125 Howe St., Auckland, was issued with N.Z. Passport No. R055376 at Auckland on 21 March 1967.

2. In making application subject provided the following information:-

Address - as above. PH. 49-638

Occupation - Housewife.

Born - Whakatane, N.Z. on 30.9.1937

Height - 5' 5"

Eyes - Brown

Hair - Brown

Next-of-kin - Mr J.A.Grant-Mackie (P.F.) husband, 125 Howe St., Auckland C.1.

Travelling to Hong Kong by AIR-NZ from Auckland on 23 April 1967

3. Alice Te Akinga DEEGAN (i.r.) housewife, of 121 Howe St., Auckland, certified that she has known subject for 6 years.

4. Attached are 8 copies of subject's passport photo.

Source: Passport Office.

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/~~COPY~~

From (source): [redacted] Reference: Date: 21.3.67

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on 21/5/5

Received on Extracted/~~Copied~~ by [redacted] On 29.3.67

SUBJECT: WELLINGTON COMMUNIST PARTY - Party Office: Discussion between Ray NUNES and Wellington Party Members.

1. When he was in the Wellington Party office on Tuesday 21st March 1967, Ray NUNES discussed a number of matters of Party interest with Wellington Party members.

****

Trade Union Matters

....

7. NUNES was asked whether there were any dates yet for "Bunny" RABBIT (n.i.r.). NUNES replied that the dates were dependent upon formal acceptance by RABBIT (for an overseas visit ?), at which RANSOM protested that RABBIT had accepted but had to get the concurrence of his Union Executive. All RABBIT wanted was that when the invitation was sent, a covering letter be sent to T.F. COLLERTON (PP), Renall Street.

....

B.2.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted] (CS)

~~SECRET~~
NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS
REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO C.S.

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE

P.F.

John FOULDS

FOULDS has been chosen to go to China as a member of the CPNZ delegation to attend the October 1967 celebrations.

B.2.
SOURCE: [redacted]

16th March 1967

[redacted] (CS)

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS
REPORT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO C.S.
~~SECRET~~

G.D.D. 11

~~SECRET~~

EXTRACT/COPY

From (source): Foreign Broadcast Inf Service. Reference: No. 49 Date: 13.3.1967

For File No. 21/2/27

Original on

Received on Extracted/Copied by [redacted] On 31.3.1967

CHAIRMAN MAO RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND C.P. GUESTS

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 12 March 1967--W

(Text) Comrade Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and the great leader of the Chinese people, received Comrade V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, on the afternoon of 12 March. Comrade Mao Tse-tung and Comrade Wilcox had a very friendly talk. Taking part in the meeting were Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng, standing members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Comrade Liu Ning-i, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Comrade Rita Smith, member of the National Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party, who is in Peking.

PEOPLE'S DAILY FEATURES MAO-WILCOX MEETING

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0544 GMT 13 March 1967--B

(Text) Peking, 13 March--All Peking papers today give top first-page prominence to the news that Chairman Mao Tse-tung has met Comrade V.G. Wilcox, general secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and had an extremely cordial conversation. Published alongside is a large photograph of Chairman Mao with Comrade V.G. Wilcox, Comrade Rita Smith, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand, and other Chinese party leaders.

PEOPLE'S DAILY prints on its masthead a quotation from one of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's several important talks with guests from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The quotation reads: "The just struggles of the peoples of various countries in the world support each other."

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an editorial entitled "Power should not be seized in production brigades and production teams during the spring farming season." It points out that the great cultural revolution is coming along very well in the countryside. In such a fine situation, the editorial says, former poor and lower-middle peasants, militiamen, and revolutionary cadres in various rural areas are actively carrying out Chairman Mao's policy of "grasping revolution and stimulating production" and are bringing about a vigorous upsurge in spring farming.

C [redacted] 4

A85 [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

Extract from "SUNDAY NEWS" Newspaper.

Publis d at WELLINGTON, on [date] 12 March 1967.

SUBJECT:

Mr Wilcox is in Peking

GENERAL-SECRETARY of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Mr Vic Wilcox, arrived in Peking this week on another of his frequent visits to Red China.

By

SAM PIKE

Why he went there is anyone's guess, because the CPNZ, since its big break-up last year with the pro-Russian wing of members, has been a closed shop.

An intriguing feature of the visit is that early in 1963 there appears to have always been someone coming to and going from Peking.

Only the Albania and New Zealand communist parties are pro-Chinese, and when officials from these countries visit Peking they get the real "red" carpet treatment.

The fact that N.Z. is one of two nations in the world which has pro-Chinese factors in its community is frightening.

It means in fact that Red China is paying far more attention to N.Z.'s affairs than it would if it did not have this "pro"-element living here.

It can only be assumed why Mr Wilcox makes regular visits to Peking. But a look at party machinery produces some interesting possibilities.

Firstly, Mr Wilcox is the full-time general secretary of the party who must receive a reasonable salary. But the party, which is only believed to have a following of about 450 members, is hardly in a financial position to be able to pay Mr Wilcox.

Who?

The split with the pro-Russian element of the party cost it about 50 members.

These have now formed the socialist union party and pay money to it.

Secondly, the CPNZ produces a newspaper, and during the last general election produced pamphlets and throw-away newspapers in several main centres.

Who is finding the money? If it's not being found from within the party inside N.Z., it can only be coming from outside.

And this could only be communist China.

It is unlikely that the party couriers would bring money back in their pouches, but the transfer could easily be arranged through a bank in Hong Kong, or even Singapore.

The Red Chinese Government must expect something in return.

The fact that the officials go regularly to China indicates they must receive some indoctrination by way of propaganda.

But does the NZCP receive definite directives on the activity it is to conduct inside N.Z.?

As N.Z. is a country outside China which does have a pro-Chinese party, would suggest it is more than a goodwill gesture, on both sides.

Before the abortive coup in Indonesia the official Communist Party, the KKP, had also been very pro-Chinese — in fact the biggest outside China.

With the failure of the 1965 coup, the communist leader, Aidit, and his party virtually lost all power in Indonesia.

The question now rises: Is the New Zealand Communist Party learning its lesson from this in maintaining this very close personal touch with Peking.

ITEM 509]

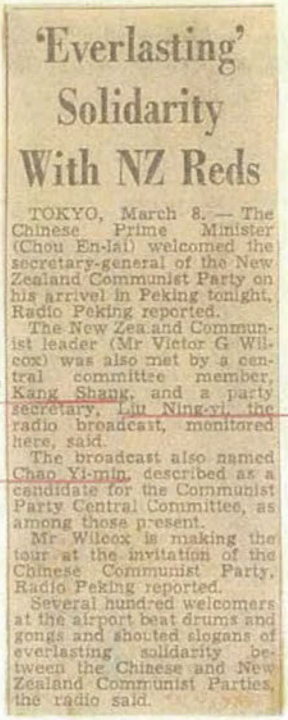
800 pads/5/65—2970 D

21/2/27

Extract from "Evening Post" Newspaper.

Published at Wellington, on [date] 9.3.67

SUBJECT: CPNZ Relationship with CP China – V. G. Wilcox visit to China



'Everlasting' Solidarity With NZ Reds

TOKYO, March 8. — The Chinese Prime Minister (Chou En-lai) welcomed the secretary-general of the New Zealand Communist Party on his arrival in Peking tonight, Radio Peking reported.

The New Zealand Communist leader (Mr Victor G Wilcox) was also met by a central committee member, Kang Shang, and a party secretary, Liu Ning-yi, the radio broadcast, monitored here, said.

The broadcast also named Chao Yi-min, described as a candidate for the Communist Party Central Committee, as among those present.

Mr Wilcox is making the tour at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party, Radio Peking reported.

Several hundred welcomers at the airport beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans of everlasting solidarity between the Chinese and New Zealand Communist Parties, the radio said.

PF KANG-Sheng

PF LIU Ning-i

PF

✓File - 21/2/27

✓Copies - 21/43/13, KANG Sheng, LIU Ning-i, CHAO Yi-min, [redacted]

EXTRACTS/COPIES TAKEN [redacted]

ITEM 509]

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" **Newspaper.**

Published at Auckland, **on [date]** 8 March 1967

SUBJECT:

Visiting China

The General Secretary of the Communist Party of New Zealand, Mr. V. G. Wilcox, is visiting China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to discuss matters of mutual interest.

21/2/67.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" Newspaper.

Published at Auckland, on [date] 1 March 1967

SUBJECT:

C.P.N.Z. resolution on Chinese Cultural revolution

The Communist Party of New Zealand hails the great proletarian cultural revolution in China as an absolutely essential development for the prevention of any return to Capitalism, says a resolution of the Political Committee of the C.P.N.Z. passed on February 21. The resolution continued:

Proceeding as it is under the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and personally led by Chairman Mao, the cultural revolution is fulfilling the great historical task of assuring the ascendancy of socialist ideas, culture, customs and habits over those of the former exploiting classes.

In view of the long historical period during which the ideology and culture of the old exploiting classes have been dominant, the task of completely transforming the entire outlook of the 700 million Chinese people requires a deep-going and protracted mass struggle.

Without carrying out such a movement for transforming people's outlook the victory of the socialist road cannot be assured. This is the lesson which the Soviet revisionists have taught every genuine socialist by means of negative example.

The encouragement and active assistance given to the mass of the Chinese people by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, to themselves criticise their own Communist Party in respect to the rise of bourgeois and revisionist trends and policy among a small minority of leaders and members is of world historic importance.

This development, led by the Red Guards, has correctly exposed the fact that no Party can fully rectify its feelings without exposing itself to the criticism of the masses and having full faith in them.

It cannot be surprising that such a development will meet with opposition internally and externally. Every movement which has advanced the cause of Socialism and the liberation of mankind from the fetters of an outworn social system has had to triumph over more or less severe opposition, according to the circumstances of the time.

Lenin taught that the class struggle does not disappear under Socialism—it merely changes its form. He affirmed, with Marx, that a long historical period was necessary in order to achieve the abolition of classes and the transition from Socialism to Communism. That period can be nothing other than the dictatorship of the proletariat, during which classes and class struggle continue.

It is one of the greatest achievements of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that he has restored this Marxist-Leninist teaching, deepened it and showed the necessity of its practical application in the present epoch of the decline of imperialism and the transition to Socialism on a world scale.

Recognition of the existence of class struggle under Socialism is one of the decisive dividing lines between Marxist-Leninists and revisionists. Failure to see the existence of class struggle under Socialism opens the door to revisionism and the restoration of Capitalism by degeneration from within, as is taking place in the U.S.S.R. and some other countries under revisionist leadership.

In carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution, China is breaking new ground in the development of Socialism.

A great mass struggle of revolutionary students, workers and peasants has unfolded against the handful of people in leading posts in the Communist Party who are taking the capitalist and revisionist road.

Because this is a class struggle, and because those who are opposing the cultural revolution are objectively representing the road of returning to Capitalism, the struggle is not, and cannot be, wholly peaceful. Those who defend and protect the old ideas, culture, customs and habits invariably defend their positions to the last ditch, including the use of violence when other means fail. But because the great mass of the Chinese people wholeheartedly support the leadership and ideas of Mao Tse-tung, the amount of violence involved in meeting the violence initiated by those opposing the cultural revolution is small and a minor factor compared to the depth and extent of the changes being accomplished.

These changes are nothing less than firmly establishing the control of thorough-going revolutionaries in the state power and of eliminating individualism and selfishness among the entire people.

The socialist characteristics of selflessness and service to the people are triumphing, thanks to the adherence of the vast majority to the teachings and practice of Chairman Mao.

The consequences of the cultural revolution are immense for our time and in the future. Because the cultural revolution is placing the restoration of Capitalism forever beyond attainment in China, and thereby showing the people of other socialist countries the road forward, the imperialists and the revisionists do not disguise their hatred of its success. They spare no effort in calumniating China and Chairman Mao, and in denouncing the cultural revolution.

But all genuine socialists and revolutionary people throughout the world stand firmly with China, with Chairman Mao, with the cultural revolution. For the struggle being waged in China for the victory of socialist ideology over capitalist ideology is part of the historic struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism and its hand-maiden, revisionism.

The successes of the cultural revolution are therefore the successes of all who hold Socialism dear, all who struggle for Socialism, for national liberation, and against imperialism.

The Communist Party of New Zealand is confident that the development of the cultural revolution is leading to further great new advances in the field of production, technology and science in China as a result of the transformation in the outlook of hundreds of millions of people which is taking place through the present struggles.

This, in turn, will further strengthen the international struggle against imperialism and the tide of revolution and Socialism throughout the world.

No efforts of the imperialists and the modern revisionists can succeed in stemming this tide. History is marching in the direction of Socialism, and China's cultural revolution is giving it a great new impetus.

File

[redacted] EM 509]

~~SECRET~~ Copy for 21/2/27

P.F.

28th February 1967

[redacted]

Victor George WILCOX - Visit to China

1. WILCOX is due to leave shortly for another visit to China. One of the objects of his trip is to have trade discussions with CCP officials. In this connection, it should be noted that Charles Ronald HOWELL is at present in China for similar discussions (cable GD.304 of 14.2.1967 refers).

2. WILCOX's itinerary is as follows:

5th March 1967	Auckland to Hong Kong	Flight	TE.221
17th March 1967	Hong Kong to Sydney	"	QF.277
21st March 1967	Sydney to Auckland	"	TE.852

3. On his way back, WILCOX proposes to spend three days in Sydney and, during this period, expects to hold talks with Edward Fowler HILL.

4. Any information that you can obtain about WILCOX's activities in Sydney or his proposed discussions with HILL would be much appreciated.

[redacted]

H.E. Gilbert
Director.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

NOTE FOR FILE:

V. G. WILCOX, Auckland, has informed the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Peking, that he will leave for Peking, from Auckland, on Flight TE.221 on Sunday, 5th March 1967. Source understands that WILCOX is visiting Peking at the invitation of the CCCPC.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]
CS.

WELLINGTON - 27th February 1967.

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

RECEIVED

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 23 February 1967

Victor George WILCOX

1. Subject recently applied for funds amounting to £60 to cover a business trip to China from 5 March 1967 until 31 March 1967. The application was made on subject's behalf by Joyce Mayme STANLEY and signed J.M.STANLEY.

SOURCE: Reserve Bank

Comment: (a) As all applications for funds must be signed by the applicant and not an agent, the application will be returned to WILCOX for his signature. He will be granted the £60 when this regulation breach has been rectified.

(b) Joyce Mayme EWEN's (PF) usage of her maiden name for signing the application is of interest. (It is recalled that she has used her maiden name for business purposes on at least one other occasion.) This is also a breach of regulations but as Source has no "official" knowledge that it is an incorrect signature, the point will not be pursued.

2. Bookings for first class travel were made through Blows Travel Agency, Auckland, and the itinerary is as follows :-

Auckland - Hong Kong - 5 March 1967 - TE.221.
Hong Kong - Sydney - 17 March 1967 - QF.277.
Sydney - Auckland - 21 March 1967 - TE.852.

SOURCE: [redacted]

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27

RECEIVED
24 JAN 1967

D.O.A. P.F.

H.Q. 23 January 1967

Lilian Rita SMITH

1. On 19 January 1967 Ruth GABOLINSCY said in conversation that subject was leaving for China on either "Monday or Tuesday".

2. She is going "for a medical check up following on her indifferent health during the latter part of 1966".

SOURCE: [redacted]

EVALUATION: B.3.

3. It is confirmed by Qantas that subject is in fact booked to fly to Hong Kong on 25 January 1967. The ticket was paid by "All China Travel Service".

[redacted]

District Officer.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

21/2/27.

Extract from "PEOPLE'S VOICE" *Newspaper.*

Published at Auckland, *on [date]* 18 January 1967

SUBJECT:

Youth's momentous role current changes

WHAT is China's cultural revolution about? Why is it taking place? What are its aims? These are some of the questions in the minds of people reading the daily press in the Western world and seeking the truth behind the spate of anti-China propaganda that they are subjected to.

Firstly, it is a question of whether Capitalism or Socialism will win in China. This may seem strange to people who believed the question already settled in favour of Socialism. But the history of recent years shows that it is not so strange.

New Zealander's first-hand observations

The example of the Soviet Union's slide back towards Capitalism showed that it was possible for Capitalism to be restored in a socialist country without an obvious counter-revolution.

Could China be considered immune from such a development? This was the question Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party had to face. They answered—No, China is not immune, not unless we take action against the causes that operated in the Soviet Union.

What were these causes? Briefly, the survivals of capitalist ideology and outlook had not been eliminated through systematic struggle, and they had found new roots in the grouping of highly-paid managers and state officials which had grown up in the Soviet Union.

Under Khrushchov, this grouping became firmly established in power. Material self-interest became the ideal which they put before the people in general and the youth in particular.

Six months after the beginnings of the great proletarian cultural revolution in China, no-one can visit that country without being struck by the dedication of China's youth to the collective interest, by their unselfishness and by their determination to keep China from following a similar path to that taken by the Soviet Union.

This is the first and very vital fruit of the cultural revolution. This revolution, undertaken to guard against any gradual reversion to Capitalism, is already virtually guaranteed against such a development. China's new generation, the custodian of the future, is thoroughly socialist and thoroughly revolutionary.

What has made the youth this way? Study of Mao Tse-tung's ideas, combined with practical experience in making revolution.

When the Red Guard movement began, in June last year, it began spontaneously, as a revolt against the domination of university and middle-school education by people, ideas and methods taken over from pre-1949 days.

Those students who pioneered the Red Guard movement soon realised that their struggle was a vital part of the struggle to eliminat the ideology of the old ruling classes in China, the capitalists and the feudal landlords. It was class struggle in the field of ideology and culture.

Encouraged by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the movement, from embracing a minority of the students grew to embrace the majority. They grew to be a vanguard force in the cultural revolution, fighting for the triumph of socialist ideas, culture, habits and customs throughout the country.

Undoubtedly, there were some officials in the Communist Party and the state bodies who did not at first understand the full implications of the cultural revolution. Undoubtedly, there were also some who opposed it, who were attracted by the Khrushchov road, even while apparently opposing it. It is these latter who are the main targets of the cultural revolution.

The revolutionary students who make up the Red Guards have been learning through experience

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How N.Z. communists see events in China

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"The movement of China's revolutionary youth, who have formed themselves into the Red Guard, is a movement for the consolidation of the socialist revolution and for the total elimination of the hang-overs of Capitalism.

"That is an excellent thing for China and for the world," continued Mr. Wilcox.

"The spokesmen of capitalism and imperialism are making a great song and dance about the activities of the Red Guards. They are featuring lurid press stories about violence. But when have they not busied themselves denouncing any movement which advances the cause of Socialism and the working class?

"The Red Guards are in the

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"Having abandoned the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism themselves, they are busy condemning China's cultural revolution and the Red Guard movement.

"But any class-conscious worker can judge who is right and who is wrong from the evidence at hand.

"Indeed, such youth are not being imbued with the ideas of service to the people and of loyalty to working-class principles. Instead, they are being shown the ideal of self-advancement at all costs, just as under Capitalism.

"As a result, the decadence that is a feature of life under Capitalism is showing itself ever more prominently in those countries, as is evident from their own publications.

ITEM 50

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Those students who pioneered the Red Guard movement soon realised that their struggle was a vital part of the struggle to eliminat the ideology of the old ruling classes in China, the capitalists and the feudal landlords. It was class struggle in the field of ideology and culture.

Encouraged by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the movement, from embracing a minority of the students grew to embrace the majority. They grew to be a vanguard force in the cultural revolution, fighting for the triumph of socialist ideas, culture, habits and customs throughout the country.

Undoubtedly, there were some officials in the Communist Party and the state bodies who did not at first understand the full implications of the cultural revolution. Undoubtedly, there were also some who opposed it, who were attracted by the Khrushchov road, even while apparently opposing it. It is these latter who are the main targets of the cultural revolution.

The revolutionary students who make up the Red Guards have been learning through experience to distinguish between those officials who did not understand and those who were opposed to the cultural revolution.

The process of gaining this experience has seen the development of the most profound democratic movement in history.

How is this so? Never before have the youth of a country been given such opportunities, not only to know and learn, but also to take part in the transformation of a people.

Criticisms

For months, until the onset of winter, the Red Guards had free travel on public transport from one end of China to the other. They were provided with stocks of paper, ink, printing facilities, with which to produce their millions of big-character posters and leaflets in which they spoke their minds without fear or favour. Buildings and halls were provided if they wished to hold meetings.

More than this, wherever they have criticisms to make—and they have many—it is the responsibility of the Party or government cadres concerned to meet with them, hear and discuss their views, to take their criticisms seriously. The scale on which this has been taking place is truly enormous.

While I was in Peking, nearly all Party and state leaders were frequently taking part in such meetings. The same was true of Canton, where the Secretary of the City Party organisation, the day I left for Peking, had held a meeting with Red Guards lasting till 6 a.m. that morning.

Rely on Masses

Those who attack the cultural revolution, whether they write from Washington or from Moscow, try to create the impression that the Red Guards have, in effect, usurped the authority of the Communist Party.

That is not the case. The Communist Party is recognised by all, including the Red Guards, as the leadership of the state. But that leadership must rely on the masses and must heed their criticisms. This is the Marxist-Leninist idea consistently put forward by Mao Tse-tung.

The Red Guards are a mass movement which is assisting the Party and State in combatting the old forces and old ideas. Their initiative has unearthed many enemies, former landlords and capitalists, who had been biding their time but had never given up hopes of restoring their power.

This is initiative in consolidating and strengthening the rule of the working class. Besides this, they are "checking up from below" on the carrying out of the cultural revolution by Party Committees and cadres.

Such democracy is healthy, assists the working class in the work of preserving and building up Socialism.

It is in this light that the Red Guards see their criticisms of Party and state leaders which they make in the "big-character" posters put up on buildings in every town and village.

Nobody is exempt from this "criticism from below." But not all criticisms are necessarily correct. That is why plenty of time is being given for those who are criticised to make corrections where they are wrong, or if the criticism itself is not correct for this to be clearly seen. Apart from cases which involve definite breaches of the law (these mainly concern reactionaries and former landlords), no administrative changes are being made. There may be some when the experience of the present movement is summed up later this year.

At the time of writing this article, the cultural revolution which had begun with the movement of revolutionary students is moving into a new phase. It is being carried into the factories and amongst the workers.

This second phase will bring new millions into the struggle for the further consolidation of Socialism. The thought of Mao Tse-tung will undoubtedly be victorious over the ideas of those who wish to take the capitalist road or those who just wish to go on as before.

The author of this article, MR. RAY NUNES (seen here with Mao Tse-tung), visited China at the end of November last year, after attending the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour as a fraternal delegate from the Communist Party of New Zealand.

He was in China for only a week, but in that time he observed the cultural revolution at first hand and as well had many discussions about it with Communist Party cadres at different levels and with foreign residents in China.

Ray Nunes is not a total stranger to China, having visited there in 1960, 1961 and 1964. He is a member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand.

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"That is an excellent thing for China and for the world," continued Mr. Wilcox.

"The spokesmen of capitalism and imperialism are making a great song and dance about the activities of the Red Guards. They are featuring lurid press stories about violence. But when have they not busied themselves denouncing any movement which advances the cause of Socialism and the working class?

"The Red Guards are in the front rank of the great working-class cultural revolution now under way in China.

"This cultural revolution aims at transforming the thinking and the customs of the largest nation on earth.

"It aims at destroying the old ideas and customs left over from the former rulers of China, the foreign imperialists, the local capitalists and the feudal landlords. It aims at replacing these ideas and customs with the outlook and customs of an advanced, socialist working class.

"The outlook of the class-conscious workers is that of Marxism-Leninism. The aims of the cultural revolution are fully in line with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. They are in line with the basic interests of the toiling people throughout the world.

"For this reason, the cultural revolution is opposed and denounced, not only by the imperialists, but also by their hangers-on, the Soviet revisionists and their followers abroad.

"Having abandoned the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism themselves, they are busy condemning China's cultural revolution and the Red Guard movement.

"But any class-conscious worker can judge who is right and who is wrong from the evidence at hand.

"On the one hand, China's youth are filled with revolutionary fervour. Millions of them are taking part in a movement to strengthen Socialism. The nature and scale of this movement is unprecedented in history.

"Of course, they are meeting with opposition from the remnants of the old reactionary classes. These remnants have not given up hope of restoring Capitalism, and still try to spread their ideas and customs, resisting socialist change.

"This change is not simply being imposed from above, by decree. It is being carried out by the people themselves, who are truly making history.

"On the other hand, what is happening in the Soviet Union and in those socialist countries whose leaders have followed the Soviet revisionists? Are not the youth there being encouraged to ape the ways of Capitalism more and more?

"Indeed, such youth are not being imbued with the ideas of service to the people and of loyalty to working-class principles. Instead, they are being shown the ideal of self-advancement at all costs, just as under Capitalism.

"As a result, the decadence that is a feature of life under Capitalism is showing itself ever more prominently in those countries, as is evident from their own publications.

"Just as in the economic life of these countries the trend is back towards Capitalism, so, too, in their cultural life, capitalist ideas, methods and customs are becoming stronger.

"The opposite is happening in China.

"That is something that must be welcomed by all who value Socialism.

"China's great working-class cultural revolution and its Red Guard activists are of tremendous historic importance, for they are a guarantee that China's future will remain unshakeably socialist.

"This fact is of more importance than all of America's nuclear bombs. It is of more importance than all the denunciations by the spokesmen of Capitalism and revisionism.

"For it is also the guarantee that world Socialism will have a strong and enduring base for the future, come what may," concluded Mr. Wilcox.